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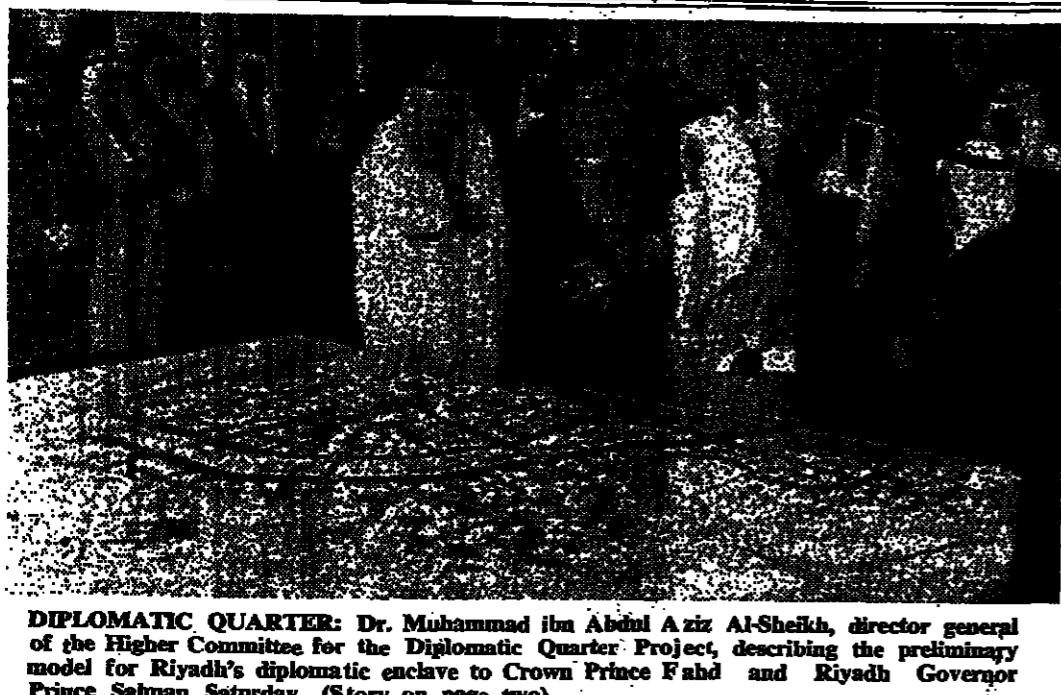
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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL



DIPLOMATIC QUARTER: Dr. Muhammad ibn Abdin Aziz Al-Sheikh, director general of the Higher Committee for the Diplomatic Quarter Project, describing the preliminary model for Riyadh's diplomatic enclave to Crown Prince Fahd and Riyadh Governor Prince Salman Saturday. (Story on page two)

Khomeini not satisfied

Shah appoints regency council

TEHRAN, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — The Shah of Iran, said to have cautioned his generals against staging a military coup, has selected a regency council to represent the crown when he goes abroad to appease religious and political foes seeking his dethronement, a court official confirmed Saturday. The official said the names

of council members would not be announced until the Shah's departure on an extended vacation, expected in a few days.

Under the constitution, the regency council must include the Prime Minister, Shapour Bakhtiar, the president of two houses of parliament, the chief justice of the supreme court and "four knowledgeable per-

sons well versed in the affairs of state."

The Iranian newspaper "Kayhan" said the four in-

cluded an forces chief of

staff, Gerass Gharabgahi,

president of National Iranian Oil Co., Abdulla Ertezam,

and two former ministers —

Sayed Jalil Tehrani and Mu-

hammad Varasteh.

The Shah's chief religious opponent, pressing for the monarch's overthrow, meanwhile denounced the regency council and formed what an aide described as the "Islamic Council of Revolution" to prepare a provisional government.

The capital was the scene of

the largest peaceful anti-Shah

demonstration since hundreds

of thousands of protesters took

part in last month's "referendum-in-the-streets."

According to Iran's state

radio, 400,000 persons took

part in Saturday's open-air rally

marking the reopening of Teheran university and five other

colleges shut down because of

anti-Shah agitation since last

June. (See story on page three).

A highly placed source loyal

to the Shah said the monarch

had met earlier in the week

with the country's top military

leaders who had offered to

unleash Iran's 430,000-man

armed forces to restore absolute

monarchy.

The source, who refused to be identified, said the monarch

emphatically told the generals

that he would rather go abroad

than risk resumption of the

violence that already has cost

more than 1,500 lives during

the last year.

The Shah's opponents, led by exiled Ayatollah Khomeini, maintained the monarch's supporters were still actively plotting a coup.

Bakhtiar, meanwhile, went

before the 60-member senate,

the upper house of parliament,

to seek a vote of confidence

for his new civilian government.

He repeated the pledge he made Thursday before the 268-member lower house, the Majlis, to cut off Iranian oil supplies to Israel and South Africa, dissolve the secret police, Savak, release political prisoners, hire unneeded foreign workers and closely cooperate with the country's religious leaders.

The two votes were expect-

(Continued on back page)

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (Agencies)

— A Radical Palestine resistance

organization said Saturday

night three of its commandos

killed a large number of Is-

raelis before they themselves

were killed after taking hos-

tages in the northern Israeli

town of Maalot.

Witnesses said the Israeli

warplanes swooped low over

Tyre, Nabatieh and Sidon and

were engaged by Palestinian

and left anti-aircraft guns.

"The Israeli jets dropped no

bombs yet," one witness in

Sidon said. "The atmosphere is

tense and we fear the Israelis

might strike any minute."

The Palestinian high com-

mand said the head of the Pa-

lestine Liberation Organization,

Yasser Arafat ordered all

commando forces and refugee

camps on alert throughout Le-

banon.

Travellers arriving in Sidon

from south-west Lebanon said

three Israeli vehicles crossed

into Lebanon Saturday and

took up positions in hills near

Naqoura, on the Mediterranean

coast close to the Israeli-Lebanon frontier.

Maalot was the scene of a

1974 DFLP raid in which three

commandos and 26 Israelis

were killed.

Saturday's raid—the first of

its kind for over nine months

— came on the eve of a top-

level Palestinian conference in

Damascus which is expected to

endorse militant calls for

stepped-up commando activity

inside the Jewish state.

Nofal said the raid had been

timed to coincide with the Da-

mascus gathering and thus fo-

cus attention on the military si-

tuation inside Israel.

Israeli Version

According to the Israelis, the

raid was thwarted Saturday

morning when the three com-

mandos were shot dead in a

gunbattle.

As the DFLP spokesman held his press conference three Israeli reconnaissance jets overflew three southern Leba-

nese towns.

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Tyre, Nabatieh and Sidon and

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Yasser Arafat ordered all

commando forces and refugee

camps on alert throughout Le-

banon.

Military sources said Maalot

and neighboring border settle-

ments had been swarming with

Israeli security forces in anti-

cipation of an attack.

The commander of the mili-

tary northern command, Maj.

Gen. Avigdor Ben-Gal, said

the commandos had managed to

capture some hostages but

abandoned them as soon as the

shooting began.

Ben-Gal said the commandos

were carrying large quanti-

ties of "sabotage material".

Also found on their bodies

were letters addressed to the

Israeli government threatening

to kill potential hostages un-

less Palestinian commandos in

Israeli jails were freed.

Corridors of the guest house

were strewn with broken glass

and walls were pitted with bul-

let holes.

massive manhunt in the north-

ern region.

Ben-Gal said the commandos

were engaged in a full-scale crackdown on the rightists.

The command of the Syrian-dominated Arab Deterring Forces said the violence stemmed from the arrest of a rightist

leader identified as Antoine Said Nasr for "security reasons."

It said militia friends of Nasr opened fire on vegetable sellers and civilians near the

Museum crossing point killing one man and injuring five others.

Ironically, the flare-up in Beirut came on the same day that Prime Minister Salim Hoss was in Damascus for talks with Syrian leaders on defusing the cycle of violence in Lebanon.

The NLP spokesman said Syrian forces gradually escalated the intensity of their fire on Christian neighborhoods over the course of three hours from rocket-propelled grenades to 82mm mortars to 120mm and 160mm mortars to multiple rocket launchers and then tank cannons. This is tied up with the failure of Hoss' visit to Damascus, he claimed.

The NLP official accused the

command of the Syrian Arab Forces of provoking violence and hampering all attempts toward normalization in Lebanon.

Syrian leaders, on the other hand, have been impatient with the reluctance of the government of President Elias Sarkis to give the green light for a full-scale crackdown on the rightists.

"Those who are in power are hesitating, or do not want to confront the gangs that are challenging it," the semi-official Syrian daily "Lishir" said last Tuesday.

Again on Saturday, as Hoss arrived in Damascus, the state-controlled daily "Al Thawra" called on the Lebanese government to "take decisive action against those who are cooperating with Israel," an allusion to Israeli political and military backing for the right-wing militias.

In Damascus, meanwhile, President Hafez Assad reaffirmed to Hoss that Syria was eager to save Lebanon from the dangers surrounding it, official sources said.

They said Assad told Hoss that Syria backed every step that would stabilize Lebanon's security and preserve the unity of its

Petromin governor says

Saudi gas project will dwarf all others

By Elias Haddad

JEDDAH, Jan. 13 (R) — Saudi Arabia's projected gas gathering system will be seven times larger than any similar project in the world, Petromin Governor Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher said Saturday.

In an interview with "Al Medina" newspaper, Dr. Taher said production from the collection system will be in excess of 3.5 billion cubic feet per day upon completion in the mid-1980's compared to 500 million cubic feet from similar projects in Algeria, Qatar and Abu Dhabi.

Fahd inspects 1st designs for diplomatic area

RIYADH, Jan. 13 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd Saturday was shown preliminary models and designs for the capital's diplomatic quarter prepared by German consultants for the Higher Committee for the Diplomatic Project.

Earlier, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Prince Majed a German delegation of town planners which is visiting the Kingdom.

Aramco has been managing construction of the gas collection scheme since 1975, after studies by Texas Eastern Transmission of Houston.

Several other international companies are building the system led by Fluor Arabia limited, a partnership between Fluor Corp. of California and E.A. Juffali and Brothers of Saudi Arabia. Other firms involved are Ralph M. Parsons and Bechtel of California, Foster Wheeler of Houston, Redec-Daelim (a Saudi-South Korean joint venture) and Anisco and Safam, two Saudi-based companies.

Varied

Size and cost projections for the system have varied since 1975, and Western oil industry sources have reported the cost could rise to \$20 billion, but Dr. Taher told "Al-Medina" only that its cost will be in excess of \$12 billion.

In what is believed his first interview on the Saudi gas industry, the governor of the state oil company said that 90 per cent of the engineering work for "some projects" for the system. Others are 45 per cent complete.

In addition, 30 per cent of construction for certain plants of the gas scheme has been carried out.

Dr. Taher estimated Saudi Arabia's consumption of the



Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher

lion cubic feet of dry fuel gas or methane. The other systems will produce only liquefied methane (Liquefied Natural Gas).

The dry methane produced by the system will "meet the Kingdom's requirements for industry, power generation and desalination", he said. "It can also be used for planned petrochemical industries".

Exports

"The propane and butane are geared for export", he added.

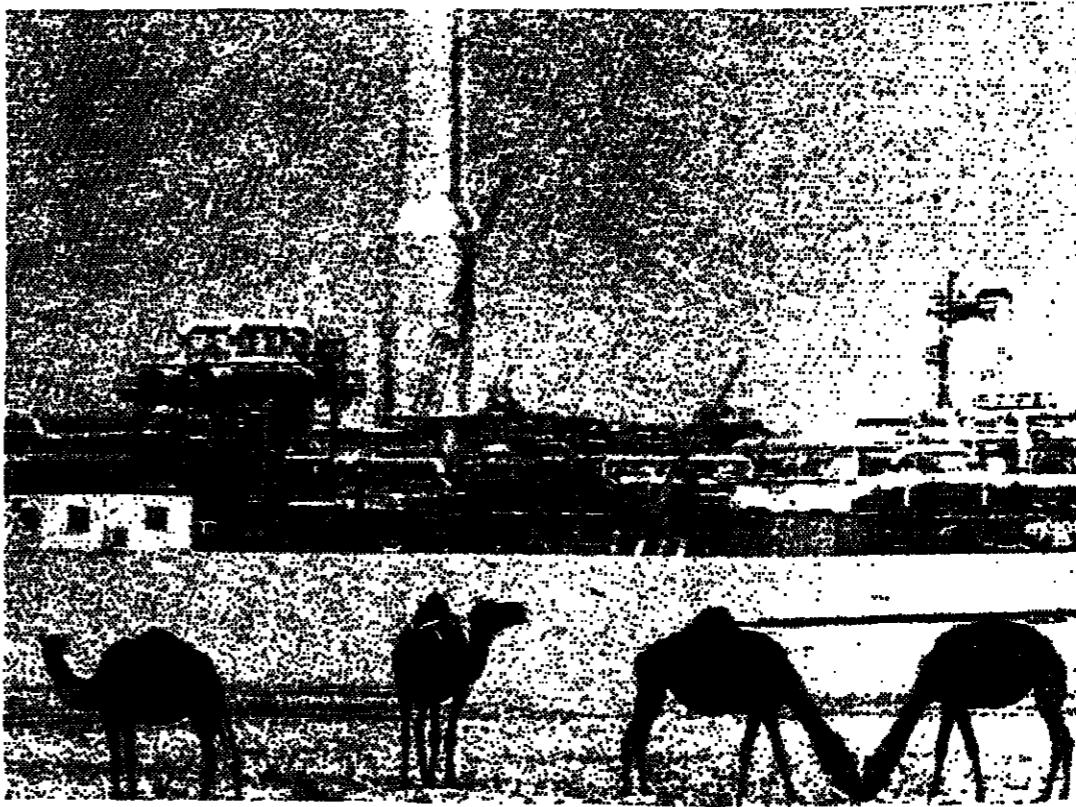
The newspaper quoted him as saying that Petromin has begun exporting limited quantities of gas produced from the country's refineries as a first step into the world's gas market. By 1980-1982, exports will reach 13 million tons or 250,000 barrels a day.

Exports will make the system economically viable since local consumption could not justify the scale of the project — although local consumers will benefit from gas produced at half world prices.

SPA adds: There were 1169 industrial units in Saudi Arabia at the end of last year according to the director of the Jeddah's industrial estate.

The director said that the total investment in these plants was SR17,117,088 with a labor force of 6,176.

"To be precise," he said, the system will produce liquefied butane and propane gases (Natural Gas Liquids) and one bil-



NGL: The NGL plant at Berri is a processing center for gas from the nearby Berri field.

SR42m

Aide signs 2-year TV upkeep deal

RIYADH, Jan. 13 (SPA) —

A SR42 million contract was signed here Saturday between the Information Ministry and the National Beta Co. for two years maintenance of the Kingdom's television network.

Ibrahim Al-Qadi, deputy information minister for administration signed for the ministry.

Earlier, Deputy Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoja signed a contract for the distribution and collection of news published by the International Islamic News Agency (IINA).

Local briefs

ference convenes once every 20 years and is responsible for allocation frequencies.

● RIYADH, (SPA) — The Supreme Council for Higher Education in Gulf Arab countries meets here Sunday at the invitation of Deputy Education Minister Prince Khaled ibn Fahd.

● RIYADH, (SPA) — Dr. Ibrahim Ahmad Ubaid, deputy minister of Posts, Telegraph and Telecommunications, returned here Saturday after attending a preliminary meeting of Gulf PIT officials in preparation for the International Administrative Conference on Radio due to be held toward the end of the year. The conference convenes once every 20 years and is responsible for allocation frequencies.

● RIYADH, (SPA) — Dutch Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Hubert van Mispens tot Sevenaer was received by Sheikh Salem Suleiman, chief of protocol at the ministry of foreign affairs, on arrival here Saturday to take up his posting.

● RIYADH, (SPA) — Director General of Youth Welfare, Prince Faisal ibn Fahd leaves Sunday for Baghdad to attend the second conference of Arab youth ministers.

A proposal to set up the IINA was made in 1970 at the annual conference of Islamic foreign ministers. It has at present 36 member countries and an executive council of representatives from Egypt, Iran, Pakistan and Senegal.

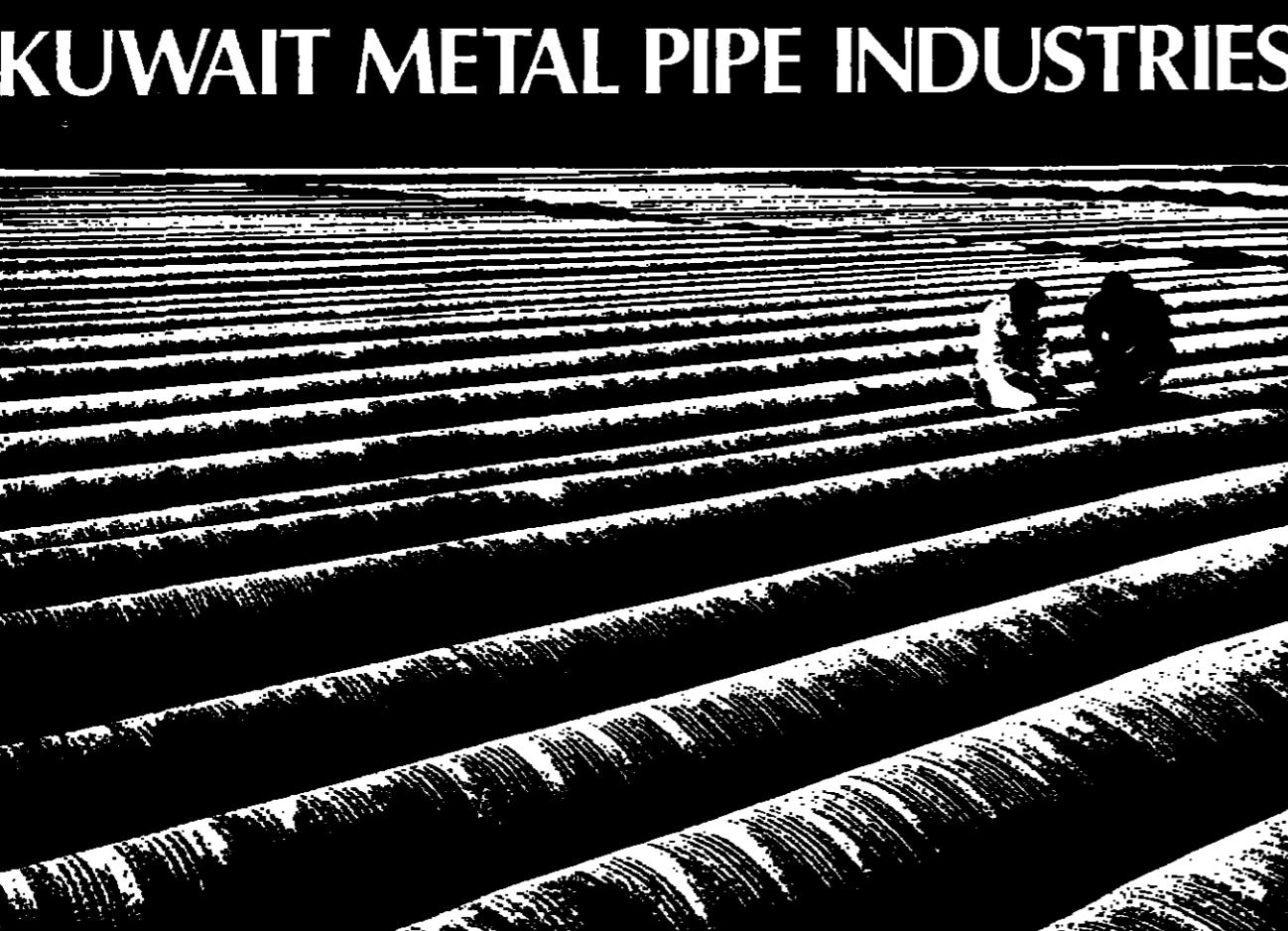
Somali foreign minister arrives

JEPPDAH, Jan. 13 (SPA) — Somali Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdul Rahman Barre arrived here Saturday, on his way from Karachi, on a visit to the Kingdom which will last for several days.

"A Consular Team of the Embassy of Pakistan Jeddah will "Insha Allah" visit Al-Khobar on 30th January 1979 and work in the Pakistan Community School, Al-Khobar from 10.00 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. daily."

DOLMENS: Dolmens sprout from the brackish landfills of Jeddah's Hamrah district—the summits of foundation piles for a new hotel.

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JOH in LTO

Army c-in-c leaves for U.K. talks today

By a Staff Reporter

JEDDAH, Jan. 13 — Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Othman Al-Humaid leaves for London Sunday for an official visit to Britain at the invitation of Marshal of the Royal Air Force (RAF) Sir Neil Cameron. During his five-day visit, Gen. Humaid will discuss general defense matters as well as work being carried out by British defense contractors including the state-owned Airwork Services' contract for training and support for the Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAF). Gen. Humaid, who will be accompanied by British Embassy Military Attaché Col. Brian Lees will also follow up matters raised in Defense Minister's Prince Sultan's visit to London two years ago.

Greece protests to U.S. on assistance to Turkey

ATHENS, Jan. 13 (AP) — Greece has officially warned the United States that it sees the proposed increase in American economic and military aid to Turkey as threatening the area's balance of power to Greece's disadvantage.

Government officials confirmed Saturday that Greek objections have been officially conveyed to the United States government.

A government announcement also said, "The economic aid considered to be given to Turkey to face its economic crisis is an issue which concerns Turkey and the countries which will help her. But as far as

the defense aid is concerned, Greece does not accept that it be altered in a way which would disturb the existing balance of power."

The Greek position was made public upon the departure from Ankara of United States Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, after a three-day visit to discuss American-Turkish relations and especially the question of Western aid to that country.

Christopher confirmed that American aid to Turkey in 1980 in military and economic credits would amount to \$300 million, and that Turkey would additionally be given surplus

American military equipment. Greek press reports, which have not been denied, put this latter military surplus aid for 1980 at \$250 million.

By contrast, the American aid package for Greece for 1980 totals \$138 million. Greek officials believe the large-scale economic aid is being given to Turkey as recognition of Ankara's growing strategic importance for the West in view of the situation in Iran. Christopher confirmed that at the recent Guadeloupe summit meeting, the leaders of West Germany, the United States, France and Britain pledged economic relief to Turkey. German press reports have put Turkey's immediate needs at \$4 billion to \$5 billion. An arms race and competition for foreign support has continued between the two countries, and Greece views Turkish economic needs as one way for the West to secure concessions from Ankara to end its occupation of northern Cyprus and in other Greek-Turkish disputes.

They are reported to have tried unsuccessfully to blow up two bridges leading out of the army garrison town of Asmara, surrounded by guerrillas a week ago.

The eight-month-old government has sent in armored cars and MiG aircraft against the guerrillas.

The incident occurred just north of the city of Jalalabad four days ago.

But none will have to return

U.S.-Turkey prison treaty will swap 12

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP) — At least seven Turks in American prisons will have a chance to return home, and American prisoners in Turkish jails — five of them — can also be on their way home soon under a treaty announced by the State Department Friday.

All of the Americans in Turkish jails were sentenced on drug charges. Six of the Turks in American jails also were sentenced on drug charges. The other for bank robbery.

There are probably more than seven Turks scattered around prisons in the 50 states, but no figures on them are available in Washington.

Michael Abbell, who helped negotiate the treaty for the Department of Justice, said none of the prisoners will be compelled to return to his home country. One of the Americans in Turkey will face additional charges here if he does.

"No prison is a picnic, and generally the poorer the coun-

try the poorer the prison system," Abbell said. "But I think American prisoners in Turkey get better treatment than Turks do there."

He said three of the American prisoners in Turkey, two men and a woman, are in the prison at Adana, near a U.S. Air Base that sends them food. Another is in Istanbul. He did not know the location of the fifth.

Abbell criticized the film "Midnight Express," which tells of an American who escapes from bad conditions in Turkish prisons. He called it "grossly inaccurate" and said it did not even accurately portray the book it was taken from.

"It didn't help the negotiations, either," he added.

But Abbell said he had not visited any Turkish prisons himself.

There were two rounds of negotiations, in August and October, accompanied by denunciations of the film in the Turkish press. Warren Christo-

pher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, completed the agreement in Ankara earlier this week.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter pointed out that the treaty would have to be ratified by the two governments before it goes into effect.

The United States already has similar treaties with Canada, Mexico, Bolivia and, since Thursday, Panama.

to the custody of Attorney General Griffin Bell. Each will get a hearing before the U.S. Parole Commission to decide how much more time, if any, they will have to serve.

The letter included details of a federal law which requires U.S. citizens paid for services performed for a foreign government to register as

agents of that country.

Carter said he is not being paid by the Libyans.

The head of the Libyan Foreign Liaison Office, who is leading the delegation to Georgia, said, "We are quite sure he is an honest man and does not expect a thing."

Ahmad Al-Shabati, the foreign liaison chief, also said he believes Zionist organizations are behind recent attacks on the president's younger brother.

"(We) came here on the invitation of Billy Carter. He has been attacked so strongly by the Zionists. He is the brother of the American president... he should be respected," said Shabati.

Carter has been accused of anti-Semitism by Jewish groups and of bigotry by Republican National Chairman Bill Brock because of remarks he has made during the

Libyans' week-long visit to Georgia.

Carter in an interview with ABC News, denied that he was anti-Semitic, saying, "I'm probably the least prejudiced man you'll find. I have no prejudice whatsoever. He said he has a number of Jewish relatives."

Carter was criticized for saying the United States should improve relations with Libya because "there's a hell of a lot more Arabs than there are Jews."

Libyan representatives are touring the United States for a month in hopes of establishing what Al-Shabati called "a good relationship," with the American people. A spokesman said they planned to leave Atlanta Saturday for Miami and then visit Louisiana and California.

To resume later Aegean talks broken off

VIENNA, Jan. 13 (R) — Greece and Turkey Saturday broke off negotiations over the disputed Aegean Sea continental shelf, which is thought to be rich in offshore oil and minerals.

The Vienna talks began on Tuesday. Ankara was represented by Suat Bilge, ambassador to Switzerland, while Greece sent Ioannis Tzoumis, director-general of the Foreign Ministry.

Greece maintains that it should have a continental shelf for some 3,000 islands dotting the Aegean. Ankara argues that its Anatolian coastal shelf extends midway into the Aegean, overlapping some Greek islands.

On Dec. 19 the World Court in the Hague said that it was not competent to adjudicate in the dispute, shifting the emphasis in the conflict to bilateral discussions.

Both sides have agreed to make no public statements on the talks.

Iraq delegation in Damascus for PNC talks

DAMASCUS, Jan. 13 (R) — An Iraqi ruling Baath Party delegation arrived here Saturday for a visit during which it will attend the meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), opening Monday.

Official sources said the delegation, led by Tareq Aziz, member of the party's national (pan-Arab) leadership, would take part in a Syrian, Iraqi and Palestinian meeting to be held here Sunday to discuss coordination and close cooperation between the three sides.

Aziz would also have talks with Syrian officials, they added.

Vice-president Taha Mohieddin Maarouf returned to Baghdad Saturday night after a four-day visit to France, the Iraq News Agency reported.

Maarouf held talks in Paris with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.



RALLY: Ayatollah Taleghani speaks to a crowd of over 100,000 at the opening ceremonies of Tehran University, closed last September because of anti-Shah activities. The huge gathering was another example of the important role Iranian students are playing in the national crisis.

Mass rally displays force of radicalism at Tehran University

TEHRAN, Jan. 13 (AP) — Tehran University reopened Saturday after six months of closure, but thousands of students, roaring slogans and chanting at a mass demonstration, vowed to continue to oppose the Shah.

Wildly cheering students and other youths, including many girls wrapped in modest, ankle-length black chadors, clawed frantically to get a glimpse of the hero of the rally, the elderly Ayatollah Taleghani, Tehran's chief Muslim leader. The slight, bespectacled man was almost crushed by the crowd.

The state radio estimated that 400,000 people gathered at the campus for the rally, the biggest since huge Tehran rallies Dec. 10.

The crowd filled a large athletic field and spilled out into nearby streets. Youths climbed light poles to wave banners and shout slogans.

The scene typified the combination of politics and religion that has shaken the regime. The students, most of them raised in the Shah's aggressive campaign to reduce the influence of religion and modernize the country, listened reverently to Taleghani.

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Pentagon cancels order for 360 Harrier fighters

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — The Pentagon's cancellation of the proposed purchase of British Harrier jet fighters could endanger future cooperation in arms development between the United States, Britain and other NATO allies, government sources said.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown had informed Britain last week of his decision to cancel the \$4.7 billion purchase of 360 AV-8B Harriers because he believed the Marine Corps could not afford to buy them, the sources said.

They said his decision was not related to any possible British sale of the aircraft to China or to Britain's decision two years ago to withdraw from the purchase of an American radar surveillance plane by NATO countries.

America and Britain signed a memorandum of understanding three years ago in which they agreed to cooperate on arms development where possible.

"Although the plane would

have been built under license by McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis, Missouri, more than \$1 billion would have been spent in Britain on the purchase of Rolls Royce engines and other items, the sources said.

The marines already have 110 Harrier AV 8A's, an earlier model bought in the early 1970's which has been involved in 32 crashes in recent years.

Brown, the sources said, believes the U.S. Navy, which includes the Marine Corps, cannot afford a new fighter and still purchase other aircraft in sufficient numbers in coming years.

President Carter, the sources said, had concurred in Brown's decision to cancel the purchase and cut from his coming 1980 budget \$203 million for development of the AV-8B.

The sources said there was only a slight chance the Marines and Britain would be able to get Brown to reverse the decision, and Congress

might be sympathetic.

Last year, Congress overrode a similar attempt by Brown to cut Harrier funds and approved \$173 million for the development and testing of two prototypes of the Vertical/Short Takeoff or Landing (V/STOL) plane.

"The AV-8B is the only viable (American) V/STOL program in progress. It is helping to pave the way for the future," the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee said in explaining Congress's position last year.

Many members of Congress feel that since the emphasis is on the U.S. Navy is moving to smaller aircraft carriers, advanced jump-jet fighters more suitable for such ships should be developed.

Carter recently turned down Navy pleas for a new 87,000-ton Kennedy class carrier, and instead approved a smaller 65,000-ton vessel.

The sources said the Navy, with the limited money available to it in future years, would be 300 aircraft short of



HAPPY LANDINGS: The British Harrier AV-8B vertical take-off fighter, 360 of which were due to be produced under license in the United States for the Marine Corps, Friday, Washington sources reported that U.S. Defense Secretary Brown had cancelled the deal.

its 1982 goal of 1,500 planes if it developed and built the AV-8B.

Crashes of Harriers already in service with the Marines have been blamed on technical problems and difficulties in flying the complex plane.

Altogether 11 Marine airmen have been killed in the

accidents. The reports met a grim response from the British aircraft industry, which conceived the West's only vertical lift warplane.

The Ministry of Defense had no comment.

Aircraft industry officials said privately that if the Ma-

rines failed to get the new warplane it would be a blow to British planemakers.

But they added that the Marine Corps had a reputation for getting its own way. If it really wanted the plane, it stood a good chance of reversing any decision made by Carter and Brown.

For a start, men who now enjoy exemptions because of the nature of their work must brace themselves to be called on to perform guard duty after work and during weekends, the statement said.

It was issued the day after

Smith confronted by white farmers with demands for action, said with unusual candor. "We don't have enough men."

Additionally, lawyers charge

the procedure used to review

death sentences handed down

by courts martial is often insuffi-

Salisbury extends martial law despite disquiet on abuses

SALISBURY, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — Martial law, said by critics to represent a massive violation of human rights, now covers most of Rhodesia under a proclamation imposing it on 15 districts in the north, the east and the Midlands. Black guerrillas are active in all three regions.

The statement said the government had examined the full implications — economic and otherwise — of registering for service all men under 60 even those who have never fired a shot in anger. "This will be done if it becomes necessary."

And said the statement, the commanders of the armed services and the director of Security Manpower are looking into ways of tightening exemption and deferment procedure to produce even more men for the fight.

Some lawyers complain martial law — first introduced last September to give the authorities a free hand against guerrillas and their supporters — erodes significant human rights and established legal procedure.

Many monitoring the conflict closely said they have reports of some 300 dwellings belonging to rural blacks having been burned down by troops last week alone. The government has admitted this.

But they added that the Marine Corps had a reputation for getting its own way. If it really wanted the plane, it stood a good chance of reversing any decision made by Carter and Brown.

Soviet commissar halts televised poetry reading

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (AP) — A poetry reading by Yevgeny Yevtushenko scheduled to be televised nationwide on Saturday was cancelled after a top Soviet propaganda chief reportedly "furious" over four lines of a poem critical of Soviet television and its viewers.

Informed Soviet sources said Sergei Lapin, head of the State Committee for Radio and Television, "personally" forbade the two-hour reading from being shown and demanded that the government confiscate all copies of Yevtushenko's latest poetry book in which the poem, "Tomorrow's Wind," appears.

The television program, taped in September, was expected to reach an audience of 80 million in what was to be Yevtushenko's first nationally televised poetry reading.

One Soviet source called the cancellation "a real scandal."

Yevtushenko, 45, refused comment when reached at his home in the Writer's Union colony of Peredelkino.

Lapin, who has held his post since 1970, complained that the

four lines of Yevtushenko's poem were insulting to Soviet television, its employees and all its viewers, the sources said.

He also accused the poet of mocking the entire Soviet population because the official television is the propaganda arm of the Communist Party.

It was not known if the government agreed to Lapin's demand to confiscate all copies of Yevtushenko's book. "The Morning People." But it appeared practically impossible to do so at this late date since the book's first printing of 130,000 copies sold out in three days when it was released here in late December.

Russians forbid family to visit jailed dissident

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (R) — The brother of jailed dissident Anatoly Shcharansky says his family has been barred from visiting him.

Leontid Shcharansky said he had received a letter from his brother, serving a 13-year prison and labor camp sentence, on anti-Soviet charges, saying,

the prison authorities had cancelled a visit planned for Feb. 2 without explanation.

Under Soviet law prisoners are entitled to receive two visits a year.

Shcharansky and his 70-year-old mother Ida were allowed to pay a visit Aug. 2 last year, a month after he was sentenced by a Moscow court

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- One 1976 Chevrolet Impala license 246776
- One 1976 Pontiac Wagon license 139632
- One 1976 Chevrolet Impala license 124392
- One 1976 Chevrolet Impala license 223607
- One 1976 Chevrolet Impala license 22666
- One 1976 Pontiac Coupe license 139591
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- One 1976 Volkswagen license 196742
- One 1976 Chevrolet Pick-up license 181379

All vehicles are to be sold "as is-where is." Vehicles may be inspected at and sealed bids submitted to the US-SA Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation warehouse facility. Call Riyadh 25132 Ext. 21 for information as to location of facility. Vehicles will be available for inspection on 15 Jan. 79 all day. Sealed bids will be accepted until 3 p.m. 17 Jan. 79.

Swedish nurse confesses

Killer, 19, felt sorry for victims

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13 (AP) — A 19-year-old nurse at a hospital in southern Sweden has been arrested after he said he

poisoned nearly 10 old patients to death because he felt sorry for them, authorities said Saturday.

The nurse, who was not identified, was initially charged with murdering two patients aged 78 and 72 at the Malmoe Eastern Hospital, said prosecutor Sven Knoch, adding other confessions from the man were under investigation.

"He has admitted that he killed several patients. The total number is not known," Knoch said. "He sees the killings as acts of mercy."

Police said he injected phenothiazine, a clearing liquid ingredient, into old patients at the hospital's clinic for long-term cases in late 1978 and this.

Tanker captain shows off suit with jump into Seine

PARIS, Jan. 13 (R) — The captain of the world's biggest supertanker startled passers-by in Paris when he jumped from a bridge into the icy River Seine to demonstrate an exposure suit.

Daniel Rigolet, who commands the 550,000-ton Pierre Guillaumat, said he wanted to show off the suit, designed by himself, which he claimed would permit shipwrecked men to stay alive for days in cold water.

The suit is made of rubber about six millimeters thick and can be put on over clothing.

The captain stayed in the water for about 45 minutes Friday and his clothes were dry when he came out. He said a healthy man would die in less than 30 minutes in freezing water without a suit.

The French merchant fleet office later denied Rigolet's accusation that it was not interested in such suits, and said the officer's design was among those most highly considered for use by the authorities.

Hospital officials called police Friday because they suspected foul play in connection with the death of one patient on the same day and another earlier in the week. The male nurse confessed to interrogators that he gave the two victims phenothiazine injections and admitted he was responsible for other deaths at the hospital, Knoch said.

Knoch speculated the man had been influenced by a current euthanasia debate in Sweden which started last autumn after a female author was sent to prison for killing a crippled journalist at his own request.

The job was to be carried out

on the same day as the

murder, he said.

He was hired last au-

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U.S. suspends arms deals with Taiwanese for 1 year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — The United States has ordered a one-year suspension on new arms deals with Taiwan as part of the agreement for opening diplomatic relations with China, the State Department has said.

Harvey Feldman, who oversees U.S.-Taiwan relations, said the moratorium was ordered at the request of China. Taiwan was informed last month by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher that the opening of diplomatic ties with

The suspension does not affect some \$600-650 million in arms deliveries scheduled over the next several years, and new deals can be concluded after Dec. 31, he said at a routine State Department news briefing.

Department spokesman Hodding Carter, asked if this was the first disclosure of the moratorium, said the fact had been stated last month when President Carter announced the opening of diplomatic ties with

Mrs. Abzug removed from Carter's panel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — President Carter has dismissed former Congresswoman Bella Abzug as co-chairwoman of his National Advisory Committee for Women.

White House officials said the committee, which Carter set up last year to advise him on women's issues, had been making critical comments about the president.

Carter met the 17 committee members for an hour Friday and Mrs. Abzug said afterwards he had been responsive to its suggestions for government action to help women.

But she was then called back into the White House and told she was being replaced because Carter thought her a poor leader.

White House officials said Mrs. Abzug, who gained a reputation during six years in the House of Representatives

as a strong and sometimes abrasive supporter of women's rights, had lectured the president on his responsibilities towards women.

They said other members of the committee had to convince her to make positive statements to reporters after the meeting.

Asked to describe her reaction to her dismissal, a White House aide said, "She was not pleased."

Mrs. Abzug, who gave up her House seat to stand unsuccessfully for the Senate in 1976 and has since failed to gain re-election to the house, was not available for comment.

She also failed to gain the Democratic nomination for the New York mayoralty election.

She was paid for her work on the committee but did receive some expenses.

2 Concorde jets touch down to tumultuous Texas welcome

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 13 (R) — Two Concorde supersonic aircraft landed simultaneously at Dallas-Fort Worth Airport Friday to mark a new era of domestic U.S. flights for the Anglo-French jets.

The touchdown was watched by thousands of residents of the two cities who have welcomed the beginning of service

between Texas, Paris and London via Washington.

It was the first time that two Concorde had touched down together. There was none of the opposition to the noisy jets which held up the services by British Airways and Air France into New York for so long.

There were yellow roses everywhere Friday and a high

U.S. prints Robert Kennedy stamp

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — The Post Office has issued a new 15-cent stamp honoring the late Robert Kennedy. It bears a blue engraving of the former attorney-general in a thoughtful mood with his chin in his left hand. The picture is derived from a favorite family photograph.

Beat chess master and get \$50,000

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 13 (R) — A Dutch firm Friday offered \$50,000 to anyone who programs a computer to beat Professor Max Euwe, former president of the International Chess Federation, at his own game. The program must be drawn up during 1979 and the contest will consist of four matches.

Manila fetes Romulo's birthday

MANILA, Jan. 13 (R) — Messages of congratulations and honors poured into the Philippines Saturday to mark the 80th birthday Sunday of the country's veteran Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, a founding father of the United Nations. President Ferdinand Marcos will present him with the highest rank of one of the country's top awards, the Gawad Mabini.

Brezhnev in Bulgaria for talks

VIENNA, Jan. 13 (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev arrived in Sofia for talks with Bulgarian leaders Saturday after a two-day train journey from Moscow. The reason for his trip was a mystery but Bulgaria is Moscow's closest ally and the talks coincide with the latest rift between Moscow and Peking over the Cambodian war.

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RECOVERING: John Wayne is apparently recovering after undergoing surgery late Friday to remove a malignant tumor in his stomach.

John Wayne survives 9-hour operation to remove stomach

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (R) — John Wayne, known as "the Duke" and the "uncrowned king of Hollywood," had his stomach removed in a nine-hour operation because of cancer, a hospital spokesman said here Saturday.

Wayne, 71, who also had his gallbladder removed Friday was described in satisfactory condition. He is expected to leave hospital in two weeks.

The actor underwent open heart surgery only last April and part of his left lung was removed 14 years ago because of a cancerous growth.

A hospital spokesman said the six-foot-four-inch tall, slow-speaking Wayne, who has swaggered his way through

more than 200 films as the tough-talking "good guy" was in satisfactory condition and his prospects of recovery were excellent.

"Mr. Wayne tolerated the procedure well and the tumor was completely removed. His current condition is satisfactory. His prognosis is excellent," the hospital said.

The hospital spokesman said later Wayne's stomach had been completely removed.

"Many people are without stomachs and they function very well," he said, adding he expected Wayne would be able to leave the hospital in about two weeks.

Asked whether Wayne would ever appear in films again, a doctor said this depended on how he progressed.

Backlog of pressing problems

96th Congress may prove a headache for Carter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R)

— The 96th United States Congress, more conservative after the November elections, opens Monday with the power to stamp success or failure on the last two years of President Carter's term of office.

Pressing foreign policy and economic problems have accumulated during the three months since the Senate and House of Representatives recessed for the elections and the holiday season.

Among the more sensitive questions which must be debated are "guns or butter" spending issues and the expected new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union.

Carter's pledge to increase defense spending while cutting back on social programs to counter inflation has put him at odds with the liberal wing of his Democratic Party.

But at the same time SALT

II, under negotiation with the Kremlin is under fire from conservatives who say it will weaken U.S. security against Soviet nuclear attack.

SALT II is expected to be submitted to the Senate early this year. President Carter will need all his skills, honed in foreign policy battles in Congress last year, to win the two-

thirds majority required for ratification.

The first business of the sessions will be to swear in all 435 members of the new House of Representatives and the 34 Senators who were elected last November. Twenty of the Senators are new to the upper house.

The November elections in-

Senators warn Brezhnev SALT may have trouble

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI) — A group of generally conservative senators has warned Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that the Senate may fail to ratify the projected SALT treaty, it was disclosed Friday.

Sen. John Dandorff (R-Md.), told reporters the six senators cautioned Brezhnev against interpreting rejection as an affront to the Soviet Union.

Sen. John Tower, (R-Tex.) told another press conference the Soviets might break off arms talks if the Senate rejects the nearly completed treaty, but that the Kremlin would eventually resume them.

dictated a conservative trend in the country that is expected to make Congress more sympathetic to President Carter's budget-cutting proposals.

But Congress will be keeping a wary eye on the economy for signs of a recession predicted by many economists. A recession could generate pressure for economy boosting measures and upset the administration's inflation strategy.

Part of that strategy is a complicated income tax proposal under which workers limiting their wage contracts to a seven per cent increase would get a special compensating tax break if inflation exceeds that rate this year.

Inflation is now around 10 per cent but the administration hopes it will be about seven and a half per cent through the year.

The tax plan is being viewed with deep scepticism in Con-

gress and its chances of passage appear slim.

The November elections resulted in an unusually-large number of new members in the House — 77 out of the total membership of 435 — with two seats now vacant because of deaths.

The influx of newcomers anxiously nursing their home districts with an eye to re-election two years hence, will complicate Democratic leaders' efforts to line up support for the president's programs.

In the 100-member Senate, the election defeat of key supporters of a SALT treaty, among other foreign policy issues, will be sorely felt by Carter.

Conservatives are expected to renew their attack on the president for opening full diplomatic ties with China at the expense of terminating the defense treaty with Taiwan.

In West Germany

F-15 fuel systems suspect in crashes

RAMSTEIN, West Germany, Jan. 13 (R) — Technicians are modifying the fuel system used by U.S. F-15 Eagle fighters based in West Germany following a spate of crashes. A United States Air Force spokesman has said.

Brannif President Harding Lawrence said a new era had begun with Brannif becoming the first U.S. airline to put Concorde into operation.

"I think you will see this sort of link between the airlines spreading round the world. We have been the catalyst," he said.

But he said Friday investiga-

Work was being speeded up to modify the fuel system of the base's Eagles and improve ability to restart the engine in flight, he said.

The crashes prompted a review of maintenance procedures at Bitburg, but the spokesman said investigators from the U.S. found nothing wrong with them.

Despite the string of mishaps, Air Force officials have said the F-15 has the lowest flight loss rate per 100,000 flying hours of any U.S. fighter.



Four F-15s in flight. — (AP photo)

DNA experiment pays off

Rat gene's obedience gives hope to human dwarfs

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 (AP) — University of California scientists say they've inserted a rat's gene into bacteria and successfully ordered complex hormone that regulates growth.

Success with the rat hormone, the researchers said, means similar recombinant DNA techniques with a human gene may provide for the first time a plentiful source of human growth hormone, a rare substance used to treat dwarfish in children.

If the feat can be repeated with the human gene, bacteria

might be turned into microscopic factories that produce large amounts of the growth hormone, now available only from the brains of human cadavers.

Goodman said Friday such techniques might be possible within a few years.

DNA is the substance of heredity. It carries the thousands of genes that determine the form and function of every living thing. Researchers are trying to change the genetic instructions in bacteria to produce hormones and other substances.

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Bringing health care to children

By Joyce Prince
RIYADH—In September of 1978, under the sponsorship of the King Faisal Specialist Hospital in Riyadh and in conjunction with the SAFE company, a project was started to improve the health of Saudi children by supplying them with nutritious school lunches.

At the same time, a field survey into home health care of Saudi children was instituted by a medical team from the same hospital.

SAFE (Saudi Arabian Food Establishment) is responsible for ensuring that the children's food reaches the sometimes remote village schools, and that the health standards of the food are of the highest quality.

In conjunction with this Kingdom-wide lunch program, a health survey was initiated by Dr. Fredrik Serenius, Pediatrician and head of the Neonatal Service at King Faisal. Through a town-to-town survey his group conducted, local health problems were studied. Using on-the-spot general health education, Dr. Serenius' mobile clinic was able to promote quality home health care techniques and first aid methods in many outlying Saudi villages.

"It was a difficult project," said Serenius. "However, with the help of the SAFE company, we were able to carry out the program which resulted in the accumulation of very important medical information in the child health care field."

Fougerouse described the people's response to the survey:

Houston—China plans a massive engineering project to divert some of the waters of the Yangtse River north in an attempt to increase the production of wheat, cotton and corn in the yellow plains around Peking.

"This project is so big it will take the Chinese at least a decade to accomplish it." Dr. Clifton Parnell of the University of Georgia told the 145th national meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Parnell said that the pro-

ject was sketched out by Hung Ping-wei, director of the institute of geography in Peking. Parnell said full details have not been worked out but they involve moving water out of the Yangtse alongside of or through China's Grand Canal.

The reason the Chinese want to divert the Yangtse River water north, Parnell said, is that the yellow plains, surrounding Peking for hundreds of kilometers, are now short of water. —(W.E.)

Dr. Serenius continued: "We were especially interested in the six months to four year age group, since these are the most vulnerable to infant diseases and the most likely to respond to therapy if their medical problems are found in their early stages. We used many of the school families and worked from these initial contacts to their neighbors in order to find enough children in the correct age group."

Serenius has been specializing in intensive infant care, in Riyadh for the past three years. He is especially interested in public health administration and education.

The villages his team visited were usually remote and sometimes all but inaccessible. They worked closely with SAFE who supplied all transportation and arranged for accommodations.

The health team is comprised of Dr. Serenius, Dr. Dominique Fougerouse, and a nurse, Farida Foula.

Fougerouse is from France and has been working in pediatrics at the King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center for over two years. Serenius asked that Fougerouse be added to the team because of her previous work in preventive health care of young children. He added: "It would have been impossible to have accomplished the task set out had she not been a woman, since she was able to work with the mothers, instructing them in their areas of difficulty."

Fougerouse described the people's response to the survey:

"They were very helpful and receptive. When the mothers realize we were there to provide care, assistance and medicine for their children, they cooperated in many ways, and showed their gratitude by advising their friends to participate in the program."

When asked about some of the difficulties encountered, Fougerouse explained: "The time spent in actual examining was minimal compared with the time consumed in getting to the areas and then talking to the people, explaining why we were there and what we were endeavoring to do. On arrival we carried out home-to-home surveys to assess the health situation of the family. We spent two to three hours with each family, four families a day over a period of six weeks. Approximately 100 families were visited."

One survey was conducted in the Stone Desert area, 180 km north of Riyadh, where there are no roads and the villages were sometimes an hour's drive apart. The team also visited the Nafud as well as the Qasim district 300 km north of Riyadh. They usually stayed in the village schools.

Serenius explained some of the procedures used: "During these visits the nutritional status of the children was evaluated by the conventional anthropometric measurements: height—which determines growth rate; weight and head circumference; arms circumference—indicating body muscle volume; and tricipital skin fold—indicating fat stores of the body."

Additional clinical examinations were conducted by checking the eyes, heart, lungs, stomach, teeth and tongue, noting any indications of vitamin deficiency.

The socio-economic variables of environment were also noted, including the child's diet, which is often largely responsible for the eventual body makeup. Environmental factors studied were: housing, sanitary conditions (such as running versus well water), income of family, size of household and profession of father.

The maternal basis of the child was recorded: where did

the mother deliver—at home, the hospital or other; who was in attendance, did she receive any ante-partum (before birth) care.

During the actual home calls the team provided immediate medical care and help whenever possible. Due to limited resources, the more difficult cases were referred either to King Faisal Specialist Hospital or to the medical outlet of the parents' choice.

General health care was dispensed during the examinations and demonstrations provided when necessary.

When Fougerouse was asked what deficiencies often needed immediate attention, she replied:

"The boiling of water, techniques of mixing certain milk formulas and the encouragement of breast feeding were key areas in which our advice was needed and often requested."

Miss Farida Foula originally from Egypt, was an important member of the team. Of Foula's work Serenius was especially pleased: "She is a fine nurse and being Muslim she understood more about the customs and language than the rest of us. The mothers became very fond of her."

Today, many of the results of the survey are still being compiled. However, there remains the universal need, present in all developing countries, for consistent action to be taken in the area of preventive medicine. The Health Team agreed this was one of the basic, vital needs stemming from their observations in the field.

The need for training of local lay people to administer basic, general medical care was considered a viable project. Serenius explained that a course of six months could equip a villager to handle first-aid care and monitor the health and hygiene standards of the community.

Serenius also pointed out that Arabian mothers could be greatly helped by regular check-ups during pregnancy. A study has been approved by the hospital to identify high-risk factors in pregnancy which might adversely influence the future health of the infant.

By Edna Greene

DHAHRAN — Over the past decade, much has been written about Saudi Arabia, and some—though not yet enough—is written with the young reader in mind. Of the books that are available, the style varies from straight, factual information to whimsical fantasy. Although it is difficult to keep up to date in such a rapidly changing society, children can get a reasonable picture of the culture and history of Saudi Arabia and the Arab world from several volumes, including:

"Sons of the Desert," by Sonia and Tim Gidal

Pantheon Books, New York, 1969

This book gives a delightful look into the life of a Bedouin child and his family. The story is ageless, for even today in some outlying desert areas, life is carried on much the same as it was when the narrative of "Sons" was written.

The boy in the story is Fayez, who narrates his adventures in the first person. He lives with his tribe in an encampment "four hours camel ride from the town of Beersheba."

Fayez and his brother find a lone camel which has been stolen from a visiting tribe, and the ensuing adventure gives the authors an opportunity to talk about the warmth of Bedouin hospitality, family relationships, tribal customs and the code of desert life.

Tradition is well expressed:

"When the coffee beans are roasted to an even brown, Moussa Harrara pours them into the djouroun, the wooden mortar. The mortar is beautifully carved and decorated with copper nails. Great uncle Salam Ali says that he pounded the coffee in it when he was my age (Fayez explains), and even then he knew that his great-grandfather had used it before him."

There is a glossary of Arabic phrases and words at the end of the book and a detailed map.

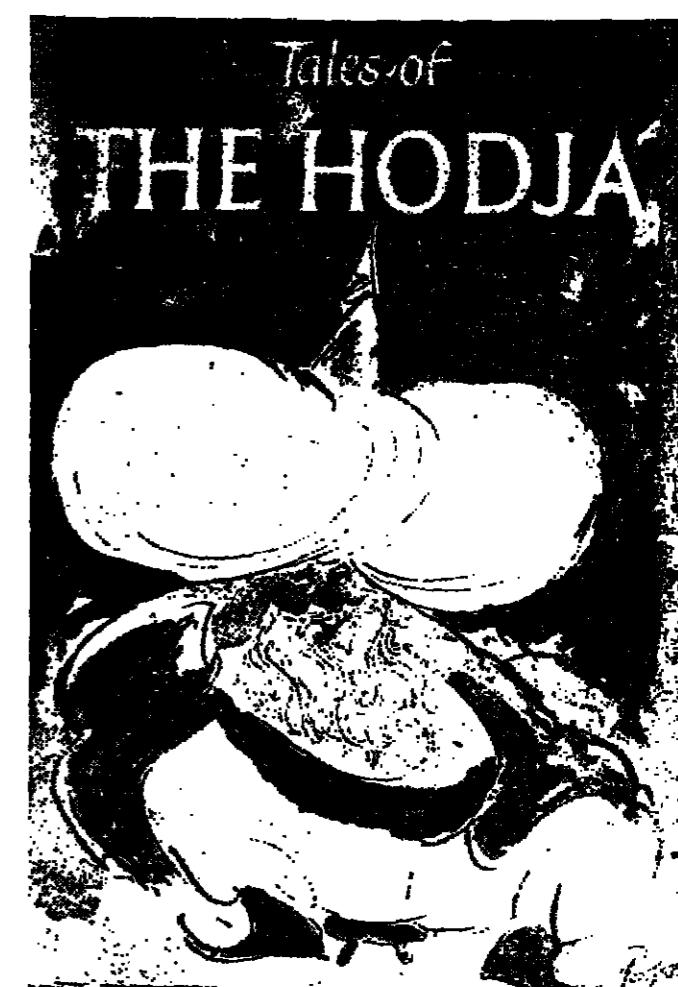
"Getting to Know Saudi Arabia," by Ted Phillips

Coward-McCann Inc., New York, 1963

The "Getting to Know" books are a series which covers not only everyday life, but the history and geography of various areas of the world. This particular volume is the only children's book of its kind in English I have come across that deals specifically with Saudi Arabia. It covers the history of the Kingdom since the time of King Abdul Aziz. A fairly complete explanation of Islam is also included, with a passing reference to the Arab influence in the development of mathematics and science.

The cities of Jeddah, Riyadh, Dammam and Al-Khobar are described, and heavy emphasis is placed on the influence of the discovery of oil on the lifestyles and changes occurring in Saudi society. Using examples of the abundant construction and the increase in the availability of education and medical care, the author illustrates the positive aspects of modernization.

Everyday life is seen through the eyes of young Hassan



many of these proud desert wanderers are being absorbed into a different way of life. They are moving into towns or settling on the land. Some day there may be no more nomad caravans crossing the old tribal lands. But we can hope that the Bedouin tradition of endurance, hospitality, and simple honesty will not disappear."

The children read about the variety of village life in the Arab world, and in the section on city dwellers, Ingram contrasts the new cities which have been developed since the discovery of oil with the ancient cities such as Cairo, Baghdad and Damascus which have histories reaching far back in time. The child learns that in many cases the people populating these cities have moved there from the tribes and villages he has just read about. The author feels that the availability of education, communication and industry is creating new opportunities for city people, although she also points out that the newcomer to the city may find its stepped-up pace bewildering.

Children will enjoy the detailed captions which tell the story of what is being depicted in the excellent colored photographs. The principal photographer, Alistair Duncan, has worked in the Middle East as a writer and photographer and was instrumental in forming the Middle East Archive, an extensive repository of photographs of the Middle East.

"Tales of the Hodja," by Charles Downing
Oxford University Press, London, 1966

For a refreshing change of pace, this delightful storybook contains the tales of Nasreddin Hodja, one of the most celebrated personalities of the Middle East, the Balkans and Greece. His hero is sometimes wise, sometimes foolish, but always endearing. Whether or not the Hodja was in fact a real person has never been decided, but the tales attributed to him have been handed down from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

"How can one attain wisdom?" the Hodja was once asked. "Always listen attentively to what those who know tell you," he replied. "And if someone is listening to you, listen carefully to what you are saying."

Such whimsical wisdom is what this book is made of, and it will delight young and old readers alike.

William Papas has captured the Hodja's colorful personality with brilliant full-color illustrations.

Finally, Collins and World publishers are offering in their fall collection of children's books "Paper Dolls of the Middle East," by Penelope Williams. Williams has written in the past for Aramco World Magazine. The book contains paper dolls with costumes to color and cut out; maps and pictures of various Middle East countries are included.

The books reviewed here are primarily at a reading level for the child ten years of age and older, but younger children will enjoy being read to from them, especially the ageless stories of the Hodja.

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A proposal for the North-South Dialogue

By Robert E. Muller
and Everett M. Ehrlich

(Muller, an American University economist and co-author of "Global Reach," is currently completing a book on world economic interdependence. Ehrlich is a Washington energy economist.)

WASHINGTON — A notable aspect of American economic policy in recent years has been its defensive nature. Internationally, instead of addressing remedies the U.S. has preferred quotas, tariffs and other protectionist palliatives. Similarly, President Carter's November emergency measures to protect the shaky dollar were clearly another admission of crisis rather than a solution to one.

Neither those steps nor others that have been taken are expected to solve the complex underlying problems that have given the country persistent "stagflation," or rapid inflation with high unemployment and sagging economic growth. The world is understandably jittery, given the realization, summed up recently by Arthur Burns, that "our economy is no longer working as we once supposed."

The global crisis of confidence, however, has produced an anomaly which contains a significant basis for hope—if only the United States will take at least \$500 billion that they are apprehensive about committing, even though there is a deep need in the United States for new plants and equipment to create jobs and, among Third World countries, a demand for capital goods and technology to help them overcome poverty. There are, for example, an estimated \$25 billion to \$30 billion of food, mining and energy projects in Third World countries for which no financing is currently available.

The irony of massive unused funds existing side by side with massive unmet needs suggests one approach to the world's economic dilemma which, while not promising to "solve" it in its entirety, is likely to make a major difference. An infusion of this idle wealth into developing nations would allow large segments of the Third World to import from the U.S. the capital goods and technology that America produces. This obviously would have a circular effect, stimulating both the American economy and the Third World's and helping poorer nations overcome the mounting short-term debt problem that has curtailed their ability to buy U.S. exports.

What is needed, in short, is a global version of the Marshall plan in which the industrial world creates new markets for its products by financing poorer nations' development needs, just as America ensured demand for American products 30 years ago through the rebuilding of Europe.

Pooling resources from wealthier nations to invest in poorer ones is, of course, already a central purpose of, among others, the World Bank. But for a variety of reasons—ranging from limits on borrowing and lending authority to an inability to resolve disputes that have kept away larger contributions from the oil-rich OPEC countries—existing institutions have failed to attract and make use of that idle \$500 billion-plus.

What is needed now is a new and broader mechanism to add to and reinforce existing arrangements.

Europe, Japan, OPEC and non-OPEC Third World countries have in fact made repeated overtures to the U.S. to consider such a step. But, unfortunately, Americans have remained silent.

It should come as no surprise, then, that America's economic allies are moving toward going it alone; they have been offering the Third World mini-Marshall plans on a regional or economic-block basis, negotiating bilateral trade, aid and investment agreements, and arranging such special deals as exchanges of their exports for Mexican oil. Half of Japan's exports and 40 per cent of Europe's, after all, depend on the Third World—and the poorer nations are struggling to find money to pay for these goods.

Third World markets are of no small concern to the United States, either. As Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher remarked in October, "Our exports of manufactured goods to the developing world already exceed our exports of these products to Western Europe, Japan and communist countries combined. The developing countries are our fastest growing markets and critical sources of raw materials."

The separate moves by America's economic partners toward the Third World—combined with what a recent study by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade terms "an increase in protectionist pressure to levels that haven't been seen since the Great Depression"—can only give new urgency to a disturbing question: whether America's post-World War II economic alliance will be undermined by what some have called a series of "trade, aid and investment wars."

Only last month Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, soon to become chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared: "If we are seeing the end of 'The American era,' it is not because we have lost the superpower race with the Soviet Union for strategic superiority, but because we are losing our capacity to compete (economically) with our own allies."

The alternative to trade wars and protectionism among allies is growth, and economic growth will be difficult unless the world's idle funds are channeled into productive purposes. Since existing efforts have fallen far short of achieving this, it is clearly in the U.S.'s own interest, as well as in the interest

of the rest of the world, to give much more serious consideration to a global version of the Marshall plan that might provide a large part of the answer.

Of the \$500 billion-plus that is currently sitting idle in the world, OPEC states hold about \$10 billion, or more than 20 per cent of the total.

OPEC's reluctance to invest in more plant and equipment or other wealth-producing projects has been understandable. The World Bank, while eager to help OPEC recycle more of its funds into developing countries, has yet to raise OPEC's voting power in the bank, which would require a politically difficult and time-consuming change in its constitution. OPEC countries, moreover, are wary of putting up factories or making too many other fixed investments in nations like the United States where, they fear, their assets might be seized if a serious dispute erupted over oil prices and policies.

As a result of these and other factors, less than 40 per cent of OPEC's unspent surplus petrodollars have been sunk into productive assets. Just as with private investors in the West, the lion's share of OPEC's savings remains in such defensive havens as real estate, gold and short-term U.S. Treasury bills.

OPEC, of course, has a large vested interest in seeing healthy industrialized economies and a stable dollar; a robust industrial world means a heavy and reliable demand for its oil, and the oil is sold in dollars. But the fact that the immense pool of OPEC and other savings are now in defensive investments that can be moved virtually overnight in itself a major source of instability in the dollar and of economic uncertainty in general.

Because holders of the rest of the idle \$500 billion cannot make commitments without knowing what OPEC will do, securing OPEC's participation is a critical element of all versions of a global Marshall plan. It is essential to do this, moreover, without significantly disturbing the economic and political relations reflected in existing international economic institutions. Consider, therefore, the following version of such a plan:

A series of OPEC development bonds would be issued in the United States and in foreign capital markets. OPEC itself would buy 25 per cent of the bonds and guarantee them with a Triple-A rating, meaning they would offer the best available combination of interest rates and security. The other 75 per cent would be offered to banks, insurance companies, pension funds and other private investors, particularly in the Eurocurrency market, where much of the world's cash is housed in an unregulated melting pot.

The money raised by selling these bonds would go into a special fund that could be administered by the World Bank and its affiliates, thereby avoiding the immense chore of establishing an entirely new institution. There, the United States and other industrial member nations would provide a second guarantee for the bonds as well as make their own direct contributions to the special fund.

Each member nation would decide whether its contribution would come from an increase in its overall development assistance budget or from its existing aid outlays. Those that might come from existing contributions would represent only a modest fraction of such spending and certainly would not undermine the wide array of existing development programs. In fact, the special fund in many cases could be coordinated with and reinforce the operations of existing development institutions.

In either case, the initial goal would be to raise, from all

sources, up to \$20 billion annually, sustained for at least four years. That would make this money available for long-term loans to finance more port, irrigation, food-storage, mining, hydroelectric and other basic development projects in the Third World.

These and other projects, of course, would require more goods and technology from the United States and other industrial nations: trucks, tractors, fertilizer, drills, heavy and light construction machinery, communications equipment, technical planning and financial services, to name a few.

Importantly, the decisions on how this additional money is lent would be made separately—and under separate procedures—from the main operation of the World Bank.

Specifically, OPEC, the industrialized nations who form the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the less developed countries themselves would all participate in those decisions. This would assure OPEC of the stronger voice it has been seeking in the use of any large sum it contributes—but without disturbing existing voting power in the World Bank itself.

It also would ensure the necessary voice of the poorer nations in helping determine the best use of the money. If one lesson of the original Marshall plan was the need for a sustained, long-term financial commitment to make visions of recovery believable, another was the importance of involving the recipients themselves in planning and carrying out the program.

Similarly, the voice of the United States and the other industrialized nations in the OECD would be used to make sure that the money was chiefly invested, on a sound financial basis, in projects using products OECD countries export. The United States would likely receive a hefty share of this business, as it had been doing for 20 years. Third World purchases here have slowed in recent years, but this is mainly because the financing hasn't been available, not because the demand hasn't been there.

The importance of this export business should not be underestimated. Swedish calculations show that loans made to non-OPEC Third World countries in 1974-77 resulted in \$90 billion of imports from the United States and other OECD nations and saved at least three million jobs in those countries. Similarly, a 1976 report by Arnold Packer and Van Gorme for the Senate budget committee showed that the 1974-75 U.S. recession would have been far worse had it not been for the developing world's ability to maintain and even increase its purchases of American exports.

Today, every \$6 billion increase in Third World purchases of exports from OECD nations expands the industrialized world's gross product by half a percentage point.

More importantly, in the United States the increases in domestic business resulting from development aid have chiefly gone to industries most in need. Of 39 major industry groups receiving such export orders in 1976 from the Third World, 34 were suffering from high unused production capacity.

Legitimate questions can be raised about the ability of a number of Third World countries to absorb large new infusions of development funds, about whether they have the transportation networks, commercial organizations, communications systems, trained personnel, cultural traditions or political stability to make wise and productive use of such money.

But funds are already being channeled to these nations, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Moreover, the absorption problem is already being addressed, at least in part, by new arrangements between Third World governments and multinational corporations, which certainly do have the necessary expertise. Development planners from countries as ideologically diverse as China, South Korea, Algeria, Taiwan and Mexico have learned, sometimes through bitter experience, how to work jointly with the multinationals. This is all the more true when international development institutions like the World Bank act as honest broker between the host countries and the corporations, which would be the case with any projects funded by a global Marshall plan that involved the multinationals.

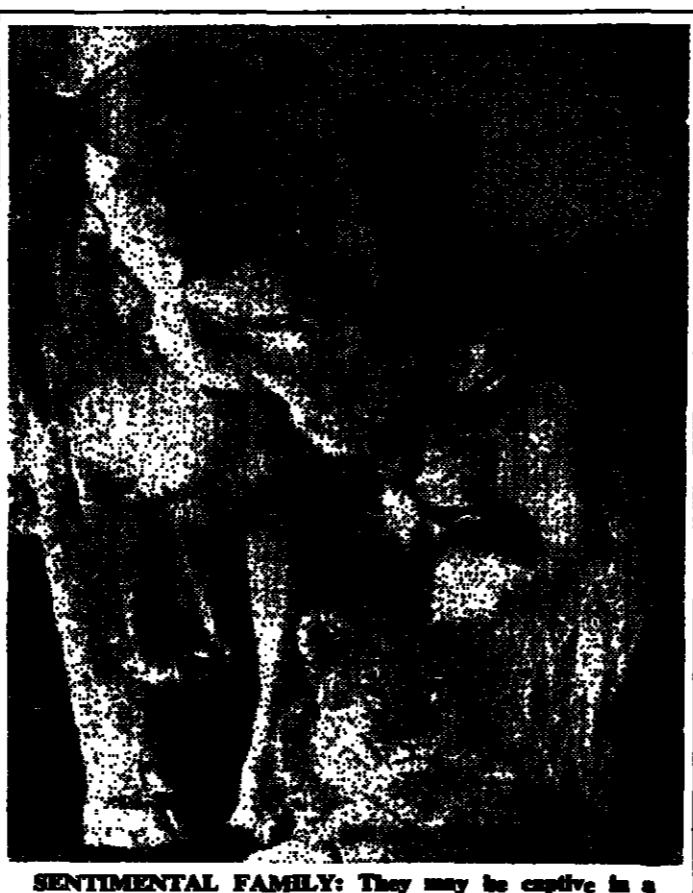
What must be kept in mind, in addition, is that global Marshall plan loans would be aimed in large part at financing those very foundations of industrialization—ports, communications, food production, mining, energy—that are the prerequisites for future expansion, and that this would be done at the request of the poorer nations; it would not be imposed on them. No doubt considerable care and sensitivity would be needed in choosing the projects to be funded, but that is the case with all development aid.

Although these and other questions would have to be examined in much greater detail before creation of such a special fund, they are no reason for delaying moves in that direction. The United States can no longer delude itself into thinking that protectionism and other defensive national measures taken under crisis conditions constitute an economic policy, or that the U.S. can solve its problems by itself in an increasingly global economy.

Leaders in industrial and developing nations say that Washington's excuse for remaining silent so far on proposals for a global approach to stagflation is fear or rejection by Congress. But numerous congressional hearings, concurrent House and Senate resolutions on global stimulation proposals and a call by Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington state for a Middle East Marshall plan all suggest that the Congress is searching for precisely such initiatives in this area.

A major impetus for the original Marshall plan obviously came from national security worries of the Cold War era. Now Sen. Church is suggesting that America's most critical foreign policy issue of the 1980s will be the troubled economy. As he puts it, "A resurgent domestic economy...is the key to America's overall position of power and influence in the world. But our own economy depends in large measure on the health of others' economies."

Like the original Marshall plan, a 1980s version would not preclude the use of more traditional policies. Rather, it would provide one important new approach to the profound problems of our increasingly interdependent world. The costs of moving in this direction seem slight when compared with the likely benefits: stimulating more exports and jobs for both the United States and its allies, making a significant dent in world poverty and in global stagflation, and putting American leadership behind a policy that eases protectionist pressures and helps maintain a more open world economy. —(WP)



California kelp farm

By Gordon Grant
PASADENA, California — The first of 100 giant kelp plants, 60 to 70 feet long, have been towed from their natural shallow-water beds along the California coast and replanted in an experimental ocean farm that could be the forerunner of a huge new source of food and energy.

If the project is successful, if the small test farm can be followed up with vast kelp plantings many kilometers across in the broad unused spaces of the ocean, then:

"It would give us some breathing space before we have to face the ultimate problem that the earth just isn't big enough to meet man's demands," said California Technical Institute marine biologist Wheeler North.

One of the products of kelp is methane gas, a fuel that can be used in many ways to produce energy, including electricity. The importance of this is indicated by the fact that the kelp farm project is being financed by the U.S. Department of Energy and the Institute of Gas Technology in the amount of \$4 million.

At the test farm, the kelp plants are being attached to a

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After 25 years

Albion tops table with Norwich tie

LONDON, Jan. 13 (R) — West Bromwich Albion Saturday climbed to the top of the English League for the first time for a quarter of a century as Arctic weather once again devastated Britain's soccer program.

Only 12 matches — 11 in England and one in Scotland — beat the big freeze and with a 1-1 draw at Norwich, West Bromwich moved a point clear of European Cup holder Liverpool.

Liverpool and Everton, who had been level with West Bromwich on 33 points before Saturday's matches, were among those clubs consigned to an inactive afternoon.

Underground heating saved the match at Arsenal where the home team held onto fourth place in the First Division with a 2-1 win over league champion Nottingham Forest. And there was an added bonus for Arsenal staging the only league match in London — a crowd of 52,136, their best of the season.

In the other First Division matches that were possible, former England striker Brian Kidd produced a late equalizer for Manchester City in a 1-1 draw with Leeds while Bristol City and Tottenham did little to warm their frozen fans as they slithered to a goalless draw.

West Bromwich's feat of taking over the First Division leadership provided a fitting present for its manager Ron Atkinson, who took over at the club exactly a year ago.

Atkinson is a man who is not afraid to make controversial decisions and he caused

Britisher to try to topple U.S. domino champ

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP) — The challenge has been given and the world may soon witness a head-to-head domino toppling contest.

A 23-year-old civil engineer from England has called on world champion toppler Bob Speca Jr. of the United States to match dominoes with him in June.

Speca set his record last year by setting off a chain reaction of 97,500 falling dominoes in a charity fund-raising effort. Challenger Michael Cairney, said at a press conference here Friday that he briefly held the world mark of 33,266 in 1977.

"I personally want the record. I'm quite confident I can give him a run for the money," Cairney said, proving his might by pushing over about 500 dominoes in the shape of a glove, to symbolize the English way of issuing a challenge.

some surprise Saturday by leaving David Mills, signed earlier in the week for \$1 million from Midfield, on the bench throughout the match.

But in difficult conditions Atkinson's decision was fully justified as Albion did well to snatch an away point against lively opponents. Cyril Regis shot Albion into the lead after eleven minutes but it eventually bowed to Norwich's mounting pressure when Martin Peters headed the equalizer six minutes after the interval.

Peters is one of only two members of England's 1966 World Cup winning side still playing — Southampton's Alan Ball is the other — and his performance Saturday showed that his skill and finishing power are as finely honed as ever.

Nottingham Forest's defeat at Arsenal was only its second of the season and it surrendered both points despite taking a 38th minute lead through John Robertson.

The score remained 1-0 until the 61st minute when David Price equalized, and Arsenal clinched victory nine minutes from the end when Frank Stoenen hit a low drive past England goalkeeper Peter Shilton.

The result meant Forest sur-

rendered fifth place in the table to Leeds and its chances of retaining the title dimmed still further. Goalscoring remains Forest's main problem with only three clubs having scored fewer times than the title holder.

In the one match in Scotland, Stranraer and Dunfermline drew, 1-1, in the second round of the Scottish Cup and must meet again to decide who goes through to the last 32. The eventual winner will be home to Hibernian in the third round.

Results

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP) — Results of British soccer matches played Saturday afternoon:

English League	
Armenia	2 Forest 1
Bristol C. 0	Spur 0
Leeds 1	Man. C. 1
Norwich C. 1	WBA 1
Division Two	
Cambridge 5	Cardiff 0
Division Three	
Exeter C. 3	Chesterfield 1
Ghain 3	Tranmere 2
Peterboro' 2	Chester 1
Division Four	
Bournemouth 0	Crewe 1
Aldershot 1	Port Vale 1
Newport 3	Reading 2
Portsmouth 1	Rochdale 1
Scots Cup Second Round	
Stranraer 1	Dunfermline 1

Charlotte Bradley won the 880 in 1:48.9. Herman Frazier captured the 500 in a 56.4 photo-finish with Leighton Briesley and Stan Vinson overtaking Fred Sowerby in the stretch to win the 600 in 1:09.7.

Franklin Jacobs took the high jump at seven feet four inches and Earl Bell won the pole vault at 17 and one-half feet.

In the mile, Dr. Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany charged past pace-setting Paul Cummings in the last 80 yards and won by six yards in three minutes and 57.2 seconds.

"This was my first race since September and I took it easy at the start to see what the other guys would do," Wessinghage said. "After a few laps I found my rhythm and there was no pain in the race where I came into serious trouble."

American Francie Larriau took the mile in 4:29.7 just 1.2 seconds off her world indoor record.

Charlotte Bradley won the 880 in a meet-record 2:06.6 with Ellen Wessinghage, wife of the doctor, fourth.

Saleman Nyambui of Tanzania retained his two-mile title in a front-running 8:35.2, with Briton Tony Staynings second in 8:40.1.

India overhauls sloppy W. Indies

MADRAS, India, Jan. 13 (R) — India, led by a determined 120 not out from Gundappa Vishwanath, reached 250 for eight in reply to the

bach, the Celtics' general manager. However, coach Dave Cowens said he had night it was indeed so, that he had been or was about to be traded from the Boston Celtics, to the Golden State Warriors.

In other NBA action, George McGinnis scored a career-high 41 points to lead the Denver Nuggets over the New York Knicks, 126-119, the New Orleans Jazz surprised the Philadelphia 76ers, 105-101.

The Los Angeles Lakers edged the New Jersey Nets, 117-116, the Milwaukee Bucks beat Golden State, 101-94, the Atlanta Hawks defeated the Chicago Bulls, 100-93 and the Houston Rockets turned back the Cleveland Cavaliers, 107-

Vishwanath 120 not out

called off when it was realized not enough time was available to even hold a 15-over match.

Toohay, who was expected to be one of the glamor players for Australia this summer, has been going through a hard time and desperately needed to impress the selectors for the fifth Test against England on Jan. 27.

His 81 not out in the Perth Test was seen as a revival, but his recent scores, including a one and a five in the fourth Test in Sydney have again brought the scalphunters out in force.

Unlike the other player likely to lose his position, John MacLean, Toohay does not have another Shield game before the Test.

The Indian total was boosted by a remarkable 42 extras.

Pakistan disappoints

In other cricket Saturday, the forceful innings of World Series star Imran Khan represented the only Pakistani batting challenge to Auckland Saturday as the touring team lost the first match of its New Zealand tour.

Imran's undefeated 73 gave the Pakistan total some respectability as they chased Auckland's 185 for nine in the 35-over one-day match.

At one stage, Pakistan, facing some lively bowling, was 60 for eight; but then Imran went on the offensive and reached 50 in 80 minutes.

Anwar Khan with 16 and Iqbal Qasim with 12 wagged the tail.

Toohay in trouble

Meanwhile in Sydney, Australian Test batsman Peter Toohay must have been the most dejected man on the ground when Saturday's Benson and Hedges one-day cup match against England was abandoned because of rain.

Only 40 minutes of play was

possible before rain brought a halt to the match. Play was

'Moral judgment'

Miami votes to stage Knoetze fight



PHOTO: Knoetze gets his pre-fight physical Friday afternoon.

Jan. 22.

In Washington, the State Department said Friday it had asked Judge Roettger to grant a hearing within the next 24 hours on whether Knoetze's visa should be revoked.

The State Department, in re-voking the South African's visa, said it acted because the charge of obstructing justice is a felony in the United States.

Meager

The meager merits of the fight itself were overshadowed

Tuesday when the U.S. State Department revoked Knoetze's visa, and it appeared the fight would be cancelled.

But Friday, Knoetze's lawyer requested a federal court to issue a restraining order preventing the U.S. Government from revoking the boxer's visa and it was granted by Judge Norman Roettger in Orlando, Florida. A hearing was set for

the shooting incident, but he later was convicted of obstructing justice by trying to coerce two witnesses against testifying against police colleagues. He paid a fine.

The State Department, in re-voking the South African's visa, said it acted because the charge of obstructing justice is a felony in the United States.

Fined

Last year, Knoetze was fined for assaulting three men in a barroom brawl. He resigned from the police force shortly after.

Convicted

Knoetze was not charged in

Knoetze, 26, is making his

Celtics beat Warriors, 128-125

White shoots 28 in shadow of trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)

Say it ain't so, Jojo.

But Jojo White said Friday

night it was indeed so, that he

had been or was about to be

traded from the Boston Celtics,

to the Golden State Warriors.

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OPEC, other oil states plan talks in March, says U.K. aide

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 13 (AP) — Four major oil producing countries not part of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are to meet in March with four members of the organization, Britain's Minister of Energy Dickson Mabon has said.

"It will be an informal meeting," Mabon told a news conference in Mexico City Friday after meeting with Mexican oil officials.

He said Mexico, Norway, Canada and Great Britain will attend the conference, initiated by Venezuela. They will be joined by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Algeria.

There is not likely to be any pressure from the four OPEC states for the four non-members to join the organization, Mabon said, and stressed it would just be an informal meeting for an exchange of views especially in regards to current technology.

His meeting with officials of Mexico's national oil mono-



British Minister of Energy
Dickson Mabon

poly, Pemex, resulted in no major developments. Both sides agreed to attend the March meeting and to explore further the possibility of nuclear cooperation, including trading uranium for British Petroleum.

Alaska oil reportedly to meet Israeli needs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — The United States will consider selling Israel oil from Alaska if the Jewish state asks for aid in meeting its energy needs, "The Washington Post" said Saturday.

The new government in Iran, which used to supply Israel with 80,000 barrels of oil a day, has said it will stop supplies to Israel and South Africa.

The United States promised, as part of the 1975 Sinai agreement, to supply Israel with oil if its other sources were withdrawn.

The "Post" said a senior planning group of U.S. government agencies was considering how to meet any Israeli request for help.

Decree next month

Portugal to invite foreign banks

LISBON, Jan. 13 (AP) — Finance Minister Jacinto Nunes will approve a decree law authorizing the operation of private investment companies in Portugal next month, a ministry spokeswoman said Saturday.

The spokeswoman, Oteresa Alves Martins, said Nunes, number two man in the independent government of Carlos Mota Pinto which took office

He said no other trade questions had been discussed.

He also declined to say whether talks dealt with Mexico's oil policy vis-a-vis the United States. "What Mexico does with its gas is of interest to us," Mabon said. "But we do not want to get involved in discussions between these two friendly nations. The last thing we want to do is interfere."

Mabon, 53, said he visited Pemex's rapidly expanding oil facilities in the state of Tabasco in Mexico's golden belt oil area.

Discussions included offshore drilling and technologies, Mabon said, adding that the British had new technologies to offer because of their experience in the North Sea.

He said Britain would be self-sufficient in oil by 1980, producing and using two million barrels a day.

The exchange of nuclear technology was also on the agenda in the meetings, Mabon said.

Britain would be willing to provide enriched uranium to Mexico, he said, because there are no problems with international safeguards regarding the special uranium derivative when dealing with the country.

But he added Britain was very interested in obtaining Mexican uranium and was willing to consider any request to help the nation develop its uranium reserves.

He said negotiations were still under way with OPEC to set a firm date, but the meeting was expected to take place in London.

He said pricing of oil was not expected to be discussed.

in December, would issue the decree as part of a drive to attract foreign investments to boost the country's ailing economy.

The draft of a decree to create private investment companies was presented by the Bank of Portugal last May.

Economists say the measure could anticipate a partial return to private banking, following the nationalization of the banks in March, 1975, several months after the fall of the rightist dictatorship.

She also confirmed reports that the ministry was negotiating with a group of unspecified foreign banks to raise a 100-million loan for the country's main credit institution to finance projects in industries



NET ENGINE: An advanced technology jet engine for McDonnell Douglas' new DC-9 Super 80 transport aircraft is seen being tested at Quartzsite, Ariz. USA. A senior flight engineer wears a headset to communicate with his control center while he watches the engine during a test run.

Modern steel plant a top Chinese goal

PEKING, Jan. 13 (AP) — The Capital Steel Works here is what an American expert calls "a very gun-ho operation, a classical example of the Chinese maximizing from what they had: which wasn't very much."

A 60-year-old complex belching fire and smoke near Peking's western hills, it is a witness to the drawbacks and difficulties, the promise and performance of Chinese technology as it struggles to modernize itself by the start of the 21st century.

America's Bethlehem Steel Corp. is giving it a helping hand. Thanks to innovation, hard work and team spirit, its ancient mines, blast furnaces, converters and rolling mills turned out 11 million tons of iron ore, 2.3 million tons of pig iron and 1.3 million tons of steel last year. This was well above the annual quota.

In comparison to American or West European mills, the Capital is almost a museum piece, "a 1955-58 technology in terms of equipment and people getting results not necessarily at the highest efficiency," says the American, who prefers not to be identified.

He added, "You have to put things in their proper time frame. It is easy to be critical

of what they have. But you must remember that they started with Russian lease-lease. At inflated prices. They gave them 1955 technology at 1963 prices, and the Chinese have had to learn from trial and error."

In the steel industry, he added, China's greatest assets are a high quality of engineers, dedication and determination. All they lack is know-how.

Bethlehem's contribution, a multi-million dollar project, will be to help modernize the open-cut iron mines at Chian An, in Hopei province, 250 kilometers from Peking.

Under a first phase agreement concluded last November, it will supply 154-ton trucks to replace the 27-ton trucks now in operation; electric shovels of 20-cubic meters capacity compared to the 4.5-cubic meter ones now in use and generally help expand the facilities. It has two men now on the scene and will have more once they reach further agreement next month. The U.S. Advisers themselves also are about to sign a contract to quality test the iron ore.

The Davits Company of Britain is involved in modernizing the Capital plant here. Japan, West Germany, France and the United States also are taking part in unspecified ways

Swedish company said to get Turkey's nuclear plant order

ANKARA, Jan. 13 (R) —

A Swedish firm is to get the contract to build Turkey's first nuclear power plant, a Turkish newspaper claimed Saturday.

However, there was no official announcement on which the three foreign firms bidding, would be awarded the contract.

Turkish independent newspaper "Oiliboy" wrote Saturday that the Swedish firm of "Asea-Atom" had been selected at the end of a first elimination process by Turkish electricity department.

The representatives of Asea-Atom would be invited to Ankara shortly for preliminary

negotiations, the paper said.

The other oil firms contending for the contract of Turkey's first nuclear power

plant to be built in Adana near the southern port of Mersin, are Italy's "Ansaldo" and "Westinghouse" of the United States.

Heath, Perez view oil, North-South Dialogue'

CARACAS, Jan. 13 (R) — Former British Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath has discussed oil with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

Venezuela, a member of the

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), is the world's fifth-biggest exporter.

Heath and Perez Friday discussed the "North-South Dialogue" between rich and poor nations.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Temporary asphalting of some rural roads under Al-Kharj municipality	90-98/99	1000	Feb. 19
* * * *	Temporary asphalting of some roads under Sulayil municipality	72-97/98	1500	Feb. 20
* * * *	Temporary asphalting of some rural roads in Ohod Al-Masarah (in Al-Tawal village)	91-98/99	500	Feb. 24
* * * *	Fencing of graveyard in Al-Tawal village	26-96/97	200	Feb. 24
* Directorate General of Investigations	Repairs to its building in Jeddah, Kile 3	xx	150	Jan. 21
* Municipality of Jeddah	Illumination of some localities with suspension lamps	3	100	Feb. 12
* Ministry of Health	X-ray films and allied articles for 79/80	489	100	Jan. 31
* * * *	Dental equipment for 79/80	490	150	Feb. 3
* * * *	Medical requirements for 79/80	491	200	Feb. 3



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SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

13TH JANUARY 1979

1-VESSELS

DISCHARGING

BERTH VESSEL

AGENT

CARGO

ARR.DATE

1A	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—
3	BENDAARG	ALATAS	G.E.N. TIMBER CONTRS. RICE/FLOUR/GENERAL	12/1/1979
4	(BARGE) EX ATLANTIC FOREST	KANOO	9/1/1979	9/1/1979
5	FORT NICHOLSON	A.E.T.	GEN./PAPER/ROLL APPLES	11/1/1979
6	INDIA STAR	BALBOUD	DURRA/VEHICLES	9/1/1979
7	TUCURINCA	ELAZZ	BANANAS	12/1/1979
8	HELIENIC HERO	ALBHA	GEN. TIMBER	12/1/1979
9	SINCERE TRADER	ALWANI	GEN./TIMBER/CEMENT	12/1/1979
10	ZINNIA	ALSAADA	RAGGED CEMENT	30/12/1978
11	—	KANOO	CONTRS. GEN. STEEL	11/1/1979
12	IBN HAYYAN	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—
14	EAGLE GLORY	ALSAADA	RAGGED RICE	5/1/1979
15	MARE TRANQUILLO	HAROOM	RAGGED CEMENT	5/1/1979
16	CASILDA DEL MAR	H.S.C.	CONTAINERS	12/1/1979
17	—	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	5/1/1979
18	IONIAN CARRIER	REZAYAT	BULK CEMENT	5/1/1979
19	ROBERT L.D.	AL SARAH	BULK CEMENT	8/1/1979
20	OCEAN FREEZER	O.C.E.	CHICKEN/VEGETABLES	5/1/1979
21	—	STAR NAV.	BAGGED CEMENT	12/1/1979
22	TOKYO REEFER	S.A.M.A.	BANANAS	12/1/1979
23	PHILIPINES SAUDI I.	REZAYAT	ACCOMMODATION SHIP	5/1/1979
24	SAN PEDRO	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS	12/1/1979
25	FOOT NELSON	REZAYAT	HOUSING UNITS/ASBESTOS	12/1/1979
26	—	—	GENERAL STEEL/GENERAL	9/1/1979
27	GEORGE	GULF KANOO	GENERAL	5/1/1979
28	BARGES EX OAK	ALREZA	GENERAL	5/1/1979
29	STERNEINFELS	OCEAN TRD.	GENERAL/LIFTS	12/1/1979
30	ALBHA	STAR NAV.	GENERAL	12/1/1979
31	DRAESTAN	O.C.E.	FRUIT/CHICKENS/MEAT	11/1/1979
32	FU CHAO	—	FRUITS	11/1/1979
33	—	—	—	—
34	CHARLES SCHIAFFINO	SINDI SHIPPING CO.	RO RO	11/1/1979
35	BURADAH	RED SEA	RO RO	12/1/1979
36	—	—	—	—
37	PUMA	KANDARA	BANANAS	12/1/1979
38	CHESSEBOURNE	ALWANI	CONTAINERS	12/1/1979
39	—	REZAYAT	GENERAL	12/1/1979
40	—	ALATAS	GENERAL	12/1/1979
41	—	RED SEA	CONTAINERS	12/1/1979
42	—	ELAZZ	GENERAL	12/1/1979
43	—	ALPHA	GENERAL/TIMBERS	12/1/1979
44	—	—	GENERAL/LIFTS	12/1/1979
45	—	—	GENERAL	12/1/1979
46	—	—	GENERAL	12/1/1979
47	—	—	GENERAL	12/1/1979
48	—	—	GENERAL	12/1/1979
49	—	—	GENERAL	12/1/1979
50	—	—	GENERAL	12/1/1979
51	—	—	GENERAL	12/1/197

arab news

B.C.

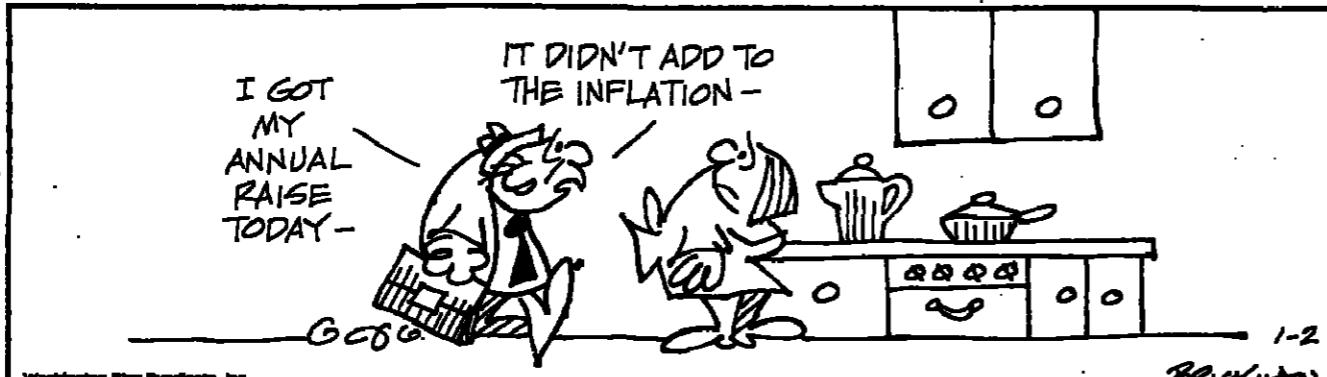
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

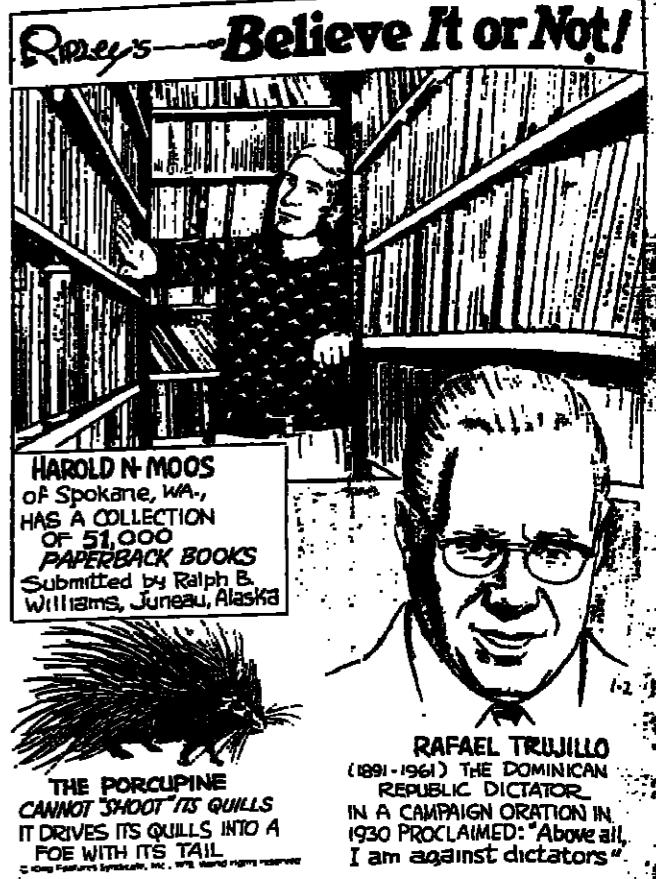
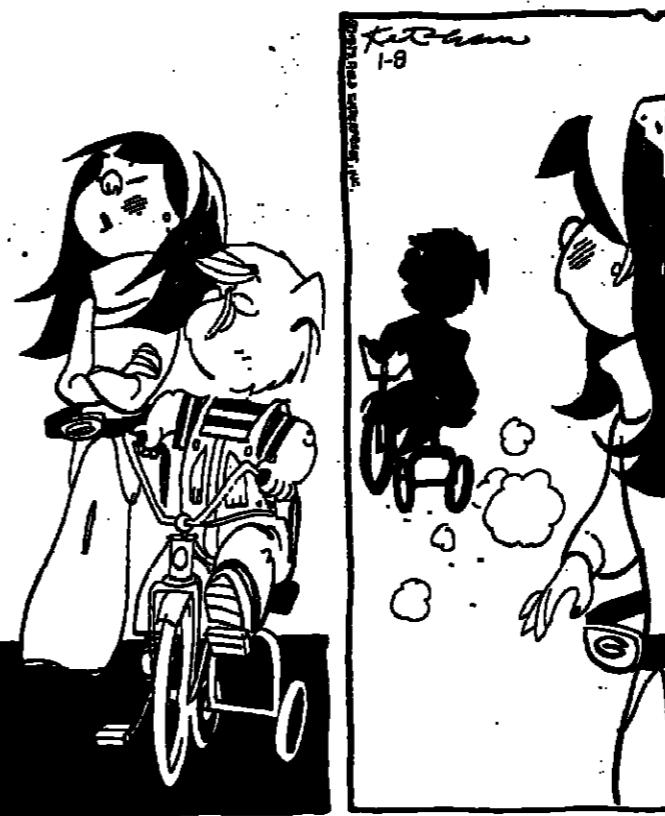
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



Dennis the Menace



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Porter's

" — of Fools"

5 Partner

of kind

10 Famous

biochemist

11 Reversal

again

12 Ugandan

leader

14 "My kingdom

for — . . ."

15 Historical

stone

17 Tues

18 Row

(Instantly)

20 Exempted

22 Insect

24 Composer

Harold

25 Greek

island

26 Appointment

27 More

expensive

28 Never:

Ger.

29 Hardy

heroine

30 Go wrong

31 Late night

club: sl.

32 Attacked

33 Jot

34 Paucity

of tennis

35 Shield

36 Sun sentinel

38 Sky: Chinese

39 Cedar

40 Jump the —

Yesterday's Answer

28 Depression

29 Greek island

31 Plain

32 Noted

33 Grouche's

34 Soviet news

35 East Indian

agency

36 Jump the —

37 East

West

North

South

Pass

Opening lead - jack of spades

The bidding:

East South West North

1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass 4 ♦

Opening lead - jack of spades

South's best chance, by far,

was to attempt an empty

against East. Accordingly, he

won the club return with the

queen, ruffed a spade in

dumy, cashed the A-K of

spades, and a club towards

and led a low diamond towards

dummy.

cards, but South solved his

problem by relying heavily on

the vital clubs furnished by

East's spade bid.

Declarer deduced that East

virtually had to have the K-Q

of diamonds for his opening

bid. South could see 12 points

in dummy and 15 in his own

hand - leaving only 13 points

for East's opening bid. Even

that number had been reduced

to twelve by West's jack of

spades lead, and a K-Q of

diamonds were consequently

sure to be part of East's

values.

South's best chance, by far,

was to attempt an empty

against East. Accordingly, he

won the club return with the

queen, ruffed a spade in

dumy, cashed the A-K of

spades, and a club towards

and led a low diamond towards

dummy.

West led the jack of spades

and East cashed two spade

tricks before shifting to a club.

South's problem now was to

avoid two diamond losers. He

could not expect to do this

against most possible

divisions of the East-West

tricks.

It is true that if East had

held the K-Q-10 of diamonds

the projected endplay would

not have succeeded. But in

that case every other con-

ceivable method of play would

also have failed.

When West played low,

South played dummy's nine

which lost to the king. East

was now in bad shape,

whether he returned the

diamond or a club. Any one

of these plays was bound to

hand declare the rest of the

tricks.

West led the jack of spades

and East cashed two spade

tricks before shifting to a club.

South's problem now was to

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Pakistani Passport No. AE-92015 issued at Lahore in 1976 to Mr. Mohammad Atzal Khan has been lost. Finder please contact Mr. Khan Phone: 26329 — Jeddah.

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PAGE 14

Food short in shops; industry crippled

British truck strike lays off 500,000

LONDON, Jan. 13 (UPI) — The cabinet's Emergencies Committee Saturday reviewed contingency plans as a pay strike by 100,000 truck drivers crippled British industry. Some 500,000 workers were estimated to have been laid off as a result of the road haulage men's intensive picketing of ports and storage depots to stop raw materials and goods reaching factories.

The one bright development that Home secretary Merlyn Rees could report to the prime minister at Saturday's meeting of key ministers was the two-to-one vote by fuel tanker drivers in Northern Ireland to call off their strike and return to work on Monday.

This stoppage had led to the British government imposing a

state of emergency in the province and dispatching extra troops to maintain essential services. The tanker men decided to follow their colleagues on the mainland and accept a pay offer giving them a 78 sterling (\$156) basic weekly wage.

But in England, Wales and Scotland the industrial picture looked bleak as more and more firms announced production cuts and plant closures. They included Dunlop, which shut its four tire factories, and British Leyland, which has started laying off workers at some of its 60 car plants.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey has forecast two million workers could be made idle by the end of next week unless the dispute is settled. It is over the truck drivers

claim for 65 sterling (\$130) for a 35-hour week, representing a big increase in current basic rates of between 48 sterling (\$96) and 53 sterling (\$106) for a 40-hour week.

It is the picketing of secondary targets that has caused extensive disruption to industry and led some shops to order rationing on customers on foods such as sugar and frozen vegetables because of panic buying by shoppers.

Sir John Methven, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry complained bitterly Friday that the picketing of firms not directly involved in the dispute had "put a stranglehold on the country."

The government has established regional emergency committees in the main cities to maintain essential supplies by consulting with local branches of the giant Transport and General Workers Union which has made the truck drivers strike official.

The committees, staffed by civil servants, are giving priority to easing the food situation — including animal feeds for farms — and to ensure hospitals, schools and old people's homes received necessary fuel and equipment.

Adding to the general gloom is a threatened rail strike next Tuesday and Thursday by locomotive drivers in pursuit of a 10 per cent — seven sterling (\$14) a week — productivity bonus, and a strike by water authority men in north west England has meant a million households in the area

are without water this weekend.

Late News



EMPTY: Weekend shoppers in a south London supermarket face a bare meat counter as the truck drivers' strike cuts off food supplies. The Cabinet Crisis Committee met Saturday to discuss the deteriorating situation. (UPI photo)

Egypt, Sudan aides vow mutual defense

KHARTOUM, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil said Saturday Cairo will defend Sudan "immediately, strongly and decisively" against the "maneuvers of foreign intervention."

Khalil was speaking at the inaugural session of a policy-coordination conference grouping 30 Egyptian and Sudanese cabinet ministers.

The two countries signed in 1974 a "political and economic integration program," which they followed two years afterwards by a joint defense pact, with the aim of paving the way to an eventual political union.

Khalil said integration should serve to "protect our nation against the maneuvers of foreign intervention at the entrance of the Red Sea and around Egypt and Sudan. Any aggression on either country is an aggression on both which should be confronted immediately, strongly and decisively," he said.

Israelis recapture 2 of 8 convicts

TEL AVIV, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Police and border guards recaptured two of the eight convicts who practically walked out of Israel's best guarded maximum security jail in Ramle Monday.

A police spokesman said the two brothers were spotted inside a taxi which stopped at a roadblock before crossing into

the occupied West Bank of Jordan. The taxi was headed for the town of Kalkilya.

Five of the six convicts who are still at large were serving life terms for murder. They include a "bit man" for the French underworld.

But Khalil said, "We are confident that integration between our two peoples, which have massive natural and human resources, will turn Egypt and Sudan into an economic and political power that might be reckoned with a thousand times."

Sudanese Vice President Rashid Al-Tahir, also addressing the inaugural session, said the current situation in Africa and the Arab world is "highly complicated."



Mustafa Khalil



President Numeini

whole group.

A police investigation showed the eight convicts had inside help in staging their jailbreak. They hid in a corner of the jail's mess hall, crawled through a service window into the kitchen, sawed down the bars on a window and went onto a first story roof.

But in a radio-telephone in-

terview, a refugee representative said most of the Vietnamese were suffering from seasickness.

"It is very cold on the ship and the people are very depressed," he said.

The 2,290-ton freighter has been refused entry since arriving here 21 days ago because its next official port of call after picking up the refugees was the Taiwanese port of Kaohsiung and not the colony.

The government also disclosed a Hong Kong Port doctor called Captain Shu Wenshin on the medical "hot line" to emphasize that he should "ensure that his passengers exercised personal, environmental and food hygiene by washing their hands before eating and using disinfectant which has been supplied by the government."

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Commando

In the past, Israel has reacted to Palestinian raids with massive retaliation. In March, 1978 the Israeli army reacted to the bloodiest ever Palestinian strike into the Jewish state by invading southern Lebanon.

Palestinian commandos have been on alert in southern Lebanon for several days and there were fears in Beirut that the DFLP operation—dedicated to the late Algerian President Houari Boumediene—would elicit harsh reprisals. United Nations officials in southern Lebanon have already reported a recent Israeli military buildup in the area.

Beirut

tion with Assad. Syrian Prime Minister Muhammed Ali Halabi and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, also attended.

The sources said Hoss and Assad reviewed all aspects of the current situation and the Lebanese state's plan to deal with it.

Cambodian

try's foreign policy seeks above all to promote cooperation with all nations.

Despite reports of Vietnamese units closing in to wipe out troops left near the Thai border, Associated Press newsmen who Saturday traveled along wide areas of the 800-kilometer frontier heard only scattered sounds of gunfire.

Meanwhile more than 600 Chinese diplomats and advisers who fled Cambodia overland earlier this week Saturday boarded the 10,000-ton Chinese ship Ming Hua and were expected to sail home soon.

Lauer, in a broadcast monitored in Bangkok, Vietnam and the new Cambodian regime announced Saturday their two leaders would meet "soon" in Phnom Penh to negotiate a friendship treaty.

To prevent disease

Medical supplies airlifted to Huey Fong

HONG KONG, Jan. 13 (AP) — In an effort to prevent an outbreak of disease, the Hong Kong government Saturday delivered two large cartons of medical supplies to the Huey Fong, stranded off Hong Kong with some 3,000 Vietnamese refugees aboard.

The 2,290-ton freighter has been refused entry since arriving here 21 days ago because its next official port of call after picking up the refugees was the Taiwanese port of Kaohsiung and not the colony.

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terview, a refugee representative said most of the Vietnamese were suffering from seasickness.

"It is very cold on the ship and the people are very depressed," he said.

The ship is rolling and pitching terribly in the rough

sea and most of us are suffering greatly," Lau Kowk Tung said.

Lau said the refugees have no intention of sailing to another port.

In Stockholm the government said Friday Sweden would receive 230 refugees from Vietnam.

The Swedish decision is in response to a request by the United Nations refugee commissioner.

"Since the first half of 1978, when the situation for the refugees deteriorated dramatically, the government has tried to aid the refugees in the way it considered most suitable," the government said, noting Sweden gave economic contributions to the refugee commissioners.

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